BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,467 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
GWALIOR	2783	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
CATHAY	2863	500	J. P. Hassele	15th "
PEKIN	3800	600	A. Symons	Friday. 25th Sept.
NILAB	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
VALETTA	4926	1000	J. Orman	9th "
THAMES	4101	850	W. A. Seaton	16th "
TASMANIA	4488	900	C. G. Perrins	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2961	500	G. Scrivener	18th "
ANCONA	3428	650	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3834	700	E. Stewart	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (no general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the Sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 9th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGES, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	350	1st Oct.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885 about
ELEKTRA	G. Maborich	4,100	600	8th Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Merna	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Metlof	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettal	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN BUCHANAN	2,920	E. N. Cobbett	9th Sept.
GRAHAM	2,460	C. Alexanderson	19th "
MACLEAN	2,950	J. Schofield	29th "
OLIVER	2,460	G. Nelson	8th Oct.
MURRAY	2,460	E. Worfolk	24th "
FORBES	2,460	T. A. Guard	30th "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRIT... NAVIGATI...

Intend to despat...

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "CUL... DAY, 4th Sept...

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "ASSYR... 31st August, at... of outward English ... Muscat, Jask, Bun... and Bushab, is the... permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZA...

S. S. "ABYS... THURSDAY, ...

FOR CO...

S. S. "GOA... NESDAY, 2n... such ports as may be... named on application to... MACKINNO...
Bombay, 31st Augu...

NEW AD...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great fraud... The difference in quality of are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. Yellow	6 0	3 4
Cherry Brandy, best (Treacher's)	3 4	
Creme de Cacao	2 12	1 8
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 4	
Curacao, Amsterdam	3 0	1 12
Kummel Orange or White	4 4	2 4
Maraschino di Zara	3 0	
(the finest)	3 12	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.
Angostura Bitters		22
Orange Bitters	11	13-8
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints	12
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy		
Orange Brandy	23	...
Ginger Wine	30	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	15	...
Vermouth, French	21	...
Vermouth, Italian	15	...
	17	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEN... Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1885, of Rupees twenty-six and Annas four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
Bombay, Aug. 31, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th August, 1885.

FACTS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PURCHASERS OF PIANOS,

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, CONCERNING

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

Whose Trade-mark is

"SCHIEDMAYER,"

"PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART."

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FACT NO. 1.—J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER'S FACTORY is nearly, if not quite, twice as large as that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT No. 2.—The output of instruments manufactured by J. & P. Schiedmayer, "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," is very much greater than that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 3.—In the year 1867, J. & P. Schiedmayer were the first to make Iron-Framed Pianos on the "Steinway System," a modification of which has been adopted by other makers, and from that time, ten instruments of their manufacture were sold to one instrument made by any other firm bearing the name of "Schiedmayer."—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 4.—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik," Stuttgart, was the only firm under the name of Schiedmayer whose Sympathetic Square Pianos obtained a Gold Medal, the highest award for their class, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

FACT NO. 5.—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer's Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," make the best and most durable Piano for India, otherwise they would not have been awarded a Gold, and two Silver Medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO 6.—That the Sympathetic Square Piano made by Schiedmayer Stuttgart and which are only obtainable from Soundy & Co., Ld., at Bombay, are undeniably the handsomest Square Piano made.

FACT NO. 7.—That SOUNDY & Co's Schiedmayer Pianos are the only ones imported that combine all the improvements and good qualities of a Steinway Piano which costs double the price.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO. 8.—That SOUNDY and Co., Ld., invite comparison of their Schiedmayer Pianofortes with any of the same class by other makers.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
FOR THE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
Late J. and P. Schiedmayer Stuttgart.
Illustrated price-list on application.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 6th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite (After)	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton (Dinner)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan (Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	23 0	Château Larose (Dinner)	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien (Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite (Breakfast)	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled (Wines.)	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
23 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, obtainable	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Silleri	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 2 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	59 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibedey's), dry	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... gold "	27 8	...
23 0	25 0	Dessert Wine ... black "	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... red "	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... green "	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight-dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal-faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Benson's Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—Tavoy, 25th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for every day, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not affect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on inscription.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.
STRONG, LIGHT, DURABLE.
THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS."

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

A special SHOW ROOM for this Department.

RUG STRAPS and DECK CHAIRS, a GREAT VARIETY.

Illustrated List by return post.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
	Gent's Overland Trunks, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
	Best quality, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
	The "Service" or Trooper, Wide, and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	to	50 0
	Ladies' Dress Trunks, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
	Solid Leather Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
	Railway Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12 0	to	48 0
	Vade Mecums, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
	Gladstone or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
	Hide Hand or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	29 0
	Courier Bags	10 0	to	14 0
	Wide Opening Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
	Ladies' Fitted Toilet Bags	65 0	to	75 0
	Ladies' Morocco Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
	Gent's Fitted Bags	75 0	to	150 0
	Gent's Solid Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 0
	Tan or White Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 8
	Ladies' Hand and Carriage Bags	6 8	to	20 0
	Tan Canvas Hold-alls	24 0	to	27 0

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
AS UNDER, FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Blackwood. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU, OR STUDENT'S COTTAGE PIANO,
Blackwood or Mahogany—Compass 5 octaves—Rs. 300.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd September, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of raising a permanent Memorial of the late lamented Professor Fawcett in recognition of his distinguished services to India and its people.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
K. T. TELANG.
DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA.
Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under STANDARD POLICIES during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
„ 1883	„ ...	508,144-13-4
„ 1884	„ ...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the completion of the Permanent Officers' Quarters in the Marine Lines, Bombay.

I. Construction of masonry, wood work, &c.
II. Iron work.

2. Specifications and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort.

3. Tenders which may be separate and should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on the 12th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each Tender is Rs. 700 for No. I, and Rs. 300 for No II and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 28th Aug. 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.
A Stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

A.—Colaba Point Battery, constructing Empl... Magazines, &c.
B.—Colaba Point, constructing a new subsidi...
C.—Mahaiyxni Battery, constructing ... Magazines, &c.
D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto
E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto
F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto
FF.—ditto ditto continuing the ... extending the terreplein, &c.
G.—Cross Island Battery, constructing ... Magazines, &c.

2.—Plans, specifications and conditions of ... be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary ... obtained on application at the Bombay Defence... Fort, during office hours.

3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be receive... the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the ... September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th August, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in ... September next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin Brass and Ironware	Under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on	2nd Sept. 1885.
Cattle Equipments	Do. No. 12	do.	do.
Stationery and Bookbinding	Do. No. 13	do.	do.
Chickens and Eggs	Do. No. 14	do.	8th Sept. '85
Ice	Do. No. 5	do.	do.
Fish salted	Do. No. 16	do.	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 22d July, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1885.

GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.
Under distinguished patronage,
By members of the
VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

CHARMING BALLADS.
SCREAMING FARCES.
NEW COMIC SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
ORIGINAL JOKES.

4 Corner men TWENTY 4 Corner men
4 Corner men PERFORMERS 4 Corner men

DOUBLE SONGS AND DANCES.

STUMP SPEECH.

GRAND NIGGER JUBILEE.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commencingiat 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes (to hold four)...Rs. 12 Stalls.....Rs. 2
Orchestra stalls..... „ 3 Pit..... „ 1
Back Seats .....8 annas.
Soldiers in uniform half price.
Box office at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co. where seats should be reserved at an early date.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, on account of the GOCUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.
Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

PREPARED with the finest cod oil. Both the taste and smell of the oil are AGREEABLE AND DIGESTIBLE. completely disguised and rendered palatable and easy of digestion by enfeebled persons and young children.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles .....Re. 0-14
Large Bottles .....Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle, Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

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From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

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And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

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No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ gall. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY OWER.
BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S
VOLTAIC CHAIN BANDS.
Whether narrow or broad, and are ...Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatics, ...r, Chest, Nervous Complaints.
... 1 2 3 and 4
...16-8, 13-8, 10-8, 7-8, and 3-12.
..., MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.
THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief, without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.
Try a bottle. Try a bottle.
Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.
It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, prains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chibiains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.
Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins, Shaftings, Drums and Pulleys, from 20 in. to 6 feet dia., 45 sections Green's Economizer Tubes complete, and can be sold in lots to suit purchaser. One set of Band Spinning Machine, Cotton Spinning Machinery of all descriptions, Reeds and Healds, Roller Cloth, Heald Yarns, Lathes, Boring Machines, Sawing Machines, Mill Stones and Frames, Centrifugal Pumps, &c., &c. For particulars apply
T. SUGDEN,
Agent and General Importer No. 45, New Foras-road, Byculla, Bombay.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.
Sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.
Price Rs. 6-14, 7-3, 7-13, 8-2, and 9-1 each.
For fixing only on Japanned Boxes. Price, Re. 1-4 more than Box Locks.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEEBAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an agreement, dated the tenth day of August, 1885, the above business and works are SOLD by us to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH, who will continue to carry on the business on his own behalf. From and after this day we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Daniel Longworth or the Carnac Iron Works, our connection therewith having been severed from this date.—Dated the 1st day of September, 1885.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 31st Aug., 1885.

VACCINE LABORATORY,
OOTACAMUND, MADRAS.
ANTHRAX VACCINE.
Sent per V. P. P., as supplied to the Madras Government, manufactured at the Vaccine Laboratory, Ootacamund, Madras.
100 Sheep..... ..... 5 Rs. per phial.
50 Cattle or Horses.. 5 „ „ „
10 Elephants ..... 5 „ „ „
Ten days' notice must be given to insure the Vaccine being fresh.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINTING.
EXTENSION OF TIME.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November next. Tenders for the supply of certain printed forms and books required by the Company.
Particulars of the same may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where also patterns of the forms, samples of the books and bindings will be shown.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st August, 1885.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p. m., to consider the following Resolution passed at the meeting held on 19th March, 1885, viz :—
"That in the opinion of the members of the Association as well as the other Millowners present at this meeting it would be to the advantage of the industry were the mills to be closed one day in seven exclusive of holidays, from 1st April to 31st December, 1885."
Millowners and representatives of companies, not members of the Association, are invited to attend.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st August, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARDESHIR PESTONJEE RAGHEE has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property to BOMANJI ARDESHIR RAGHEE. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, limitation, gift, sale, lease, use, possession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 12, Church-gate-street, within 15 days from the date hereof, after which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of fasandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the Matharpacady new-road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the Matharpacady New-road, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground belonging to the fasandar, and partly by the property of L. M. De Souza, on or towards the east by the property of Golabchund Hirjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Bhaloji Jadhowji Bandkar, bearing Assessment number 11, which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ardeshir Pestonji Raghee and his tenants.—Dated this 31st day of August, 1885.
BICKNELL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Share and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

ASK FOR
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
HOP BITTERS,
Rs. 2-10 net.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. WELL'S
WELL-KNOWN PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
WELL'S Health Renewer	2	12
WELL'S "Rough on Corns".....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Rats".....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Tooth-ache"	0	6
WELL'S "Rough on Dentist Tooth Powder".....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Pain".....Ans. 8 and	1	4
WELL'S „ Plaster (poroused strengthening)	0	10
WELL'S Rough on "Cough," Ans. 13, 1-8 and	2	12
WELL'S "Mayapple Pills".....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S Brain and Sexual Pills	6	0
WELL'S Swan's Worm Syrup	0	10
WELL'S Pulves Quieter	0	8
WELL'S Chaplin's Buchu-Paiba	2	12
WELL'S „ Injection Fleur	2	12
WELL'S „ G. G. Pills	6	0
WELL'S „ S. Pills	6	0
WELL'S „ S. Salve	3	0
WELL'S „ Constitution Bitter Syrup	2	12
WELL'S „ Laurell Oil or Essence of Nature	3	0

SOLE AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts, for Commissariat Department at Aden for the Calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

	Under	Tenders to be received on 1st Oct., 1885.
Kurbis & Straw	Schedule No. 18.	
Firewood and Charcoal	Do. No. 19	do. do.
Shoeing Comat		
Cattle	Do. No. 20	do. do.
Purchase of empty casks ...	Do. No. 21	do. 6th do.
Butter & milk ...	Do. No. 22	do. do.
Oils	Do. No. 23	do. do.
Arrowroot: Limejuice. Crockery and China Ware &c.....	Do. No. 24	do. 9th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21th August, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received in—— at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Kurrachee and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, up to noon, for contracts for the supply of POTATOES under Schedule No. 43, to the Commissariat Departments at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, for the years 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are acknowledged the best for their simplicity, rapidity, and durability. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfect DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

JUDSON'S DYES in 24 BRILLIANT COLORS. Any one can use them. 1-2oz. and small bottles.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW, Mr. A. K. OLIVER'S valuable household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, &c., at Middle Altamont Cumballa Hill, to be sold on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

WANTED, situation by an experienced and sober Band Master, able to perform on every instrument in the Band. Apply for particulars to T. K., care of J. D. P. Mitchell, Byculla, Victoria Garden, Bombay.

BUY your stores and useful articles and see what percentage you save on your whole purchase. Acknowledged cheapest house, Bombay.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots ; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WANTED a FRENCH COOK for the Cumballa Family Hotel, Bombay. Liberal wages given to a thoroughly competent man.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

THE RIDGE, large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO LET, fully furnished, for two months from first week in October. "B. C. O.," this paper.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAKS, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

IF you want a most excellent and reliable time-keeper, go to STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, who give a guarantee for 3 years for their 35 rupees Watch.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 28 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES, strong and good time-keeper ; silver from Rs. 20 to 30, and metal from Rs. 16 to 30. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TO LET, part or whole, a large building, three-storied, well adapted for business, good locality for shop in Chuckla-street. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., 11, Hummum-street, or Chuckla-street.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with a saliest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office, For price per 100 apply to Manager.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale de Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*viâ* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Service.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmednuggar to Aurungabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggar (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggar.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dhalwar.
Do. from Goojra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Satara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *viâ* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatan, *viâ* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Lokeir in Lahoul (through Kooloo Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICES—SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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CALLIAN ...	Railway Station.		
PULGAON ...	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
SHOLAPUR....	Cursetjee Doosabhoy.		
ILLAHABAD..	Railway Station.		

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THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

THE correspondents of the *Times* furnish the following description of the funeral of this American hero :—

General Joseph E. Johnson, ex-Confederate, after a railway journey of 3,500 miles overland from Portland, Oregon, arrived in New York on Friday night as a pall-bearer. He was welcomed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and then paid a visit of condolence to the Grant family. He attracted the most attention among the distinguished mourners. Over 200 Confederate officers met on Friday night at Hoffman-house and made arrangements to walk in the funeral procession. President Cleveland appointed Mr. Anthony J. Drexel pall-bearer in place of Mr. Hamilton Fish, whose health is infirm.

On Friday the populace in a steady column moved through the City-hall to view General Grant's remains until the doors were finally closed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The pressure was greater on Friday than previously, the long line of people stretching up Broadway beyond Canal-street, and at times reaching Spring-street. At midnight the police cut it off at Duane-street. During the afternoon, after one had joined the line, eight hours were frequently required to get through. Two hundred and seventy thousand people have passed through the City-hall to see the remains since Wednesday. The Beethoven Männer Choir on Friday evening sang before the City-hall Beethoven's hymn, and last night they sang a funeral hymn with 150 voices in chorus, making a profound impression.

General Grant's temproary tomb at Riverside was finished on Friday night, and the steel coffin case, weighing two tons, was placed inside ready to receive the casket. Crowds of people watched the workmen through the day. Admiral Jouett's fleet of five warships sailed up the Hudson River on Friday afternoon, and anchored in column off Riverside abreast of the tomb. The Revenue steamer U. S. Grant anchored alongside, and everything was prepared for the naval ceremonies. Yesterday (8th Aug.) a large fleet of merchant steamers and yachts drew up in triple column below the warships. During Friday night thousands of men with a brigade of horses and carts swept and cleaned Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and other streets through which the procession passed ; and an army of carpenters built reviewing stands at all eligible places, working throughout the night.

The weather was clear and pleasant yesterday. The troops of the Grand Army Posts began arriving in New York from all directions, and from an early hour the streets resounded with music from the marching bodies. At sunrise the church bells began tolling and guns boomed from the forts in the harbour. The last Grand Army men's guard mount was made around the casket at 8 o'clock, while the last military guard went on duty at 6-30. Crowds began assembling about the City-hall Park, but the full ranks of police kept it clear. A band, with regular troops, came later. General Hancock, with his staff, arrived before 9, and entered the park. Then 100 members of the Liederkranz Society marched upon the steps of the City-hall and sang, with solemn effect, before an enormous, silent crowd, Schubert's Chorus of Spirits, and the chorus of Pilgrims from *Tannhäuser*. They sang these at Lincoln's funeral in the same place 20 years ago. Guards of honour from the Grant and Meade Posts then entered the City-hall, and the escorting companies of regulars assumed positions in the park ready for the remains to pass.

About 9-30 the elaborate funeral car, drawn by 24 black horses, halted before the steps. The guards of honour then raised the casket, carried it slowly out, and placed it in the car. The pall-bearers and clergy, with General Grant's three doctors, Douglas, Shrady, and Sands, had stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne out, then entered the coaches. At 9-45 the funeral *cortége* started from the City-hall, led by a band, while on either side of the funeral car marched a company of regulars, with the guards of honour. To the music of a dirge the *cortége* moved out into Broadway and turned northward. The New York officials then entered their coaches and followed the *cortége*. When about 10 o'clock the police lines were withdrawn the crowds streamed over the park to get positions to view the procession. At 9-45 the Western Union Telegraph Company signalled throughout the country that the corpse was being taken to the grave, when in all the cities and towns bells began tolling and guns firing. At 9 o'clock a howitzer fixed in the City-hall Park gave warning throughout the region where the great parade was forming. General Hancock, ready to move the United States Regulars, with the sailors and marines, had formed them in Broadway, south of the City-hall Park ; they numbered about 2,000. The State troops were formed in deployed line on he east side of Broadway, north of the park, their left resting on Duane-street, and their ranks of glittering bayonets stretching far away northward along Broadway and Fifth-avenue to Twenty-eighth street, where was the right of the column. Over 20,000 men were drawn up in a magnificent line. At the same time, on the west side of Broadway, troops were also drawn up in line, including all the veteran organizations, with the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Their lines stretched from Chambers-street northward through Fourteenth-street into Fifth-avenue, and thence to Thirty-third-street. Every one in these miles of veterans had served under General Grant. They thus faced the State troops, younger soldiers of a later generation, while between them were to pass the United States forces. At 9 o'clock, the gun having given warning of the advance, General Hancock, with the regulars, marines, and sailors, marched up Broadway between these lines to Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, all the troops saluting their commander.

It was a wonderful sight ; enormous crowds of people filled the space behind the lines of soldiers, while the stands and windows and even the housetops were crowded. Mourning emblems profusely draped the buildings. When General Hancock's detachment had marched past the lines of troops, General Shaler's orders were given and quickly passed down Broadway and Fifth-avenue. These orders wheeled the entire body of State troops into marching column on those streets, the funeral *cortége* coming into line behind. General Hancock having been notified by telegraph when these orders had been executed, the signal to again advance was given, and the column slowly moved along Fifth-avenue, past Madison-square and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Here had gathered the officials who were to follow the corpse as mourners, long lines of coaches on Twenty-third and other streets awaiting them. Crowds surrounded the hotels on every side. The procession steadily moved past lines of veterans who saluted by taking off their hats, placing them over the left breast. The removal of hats as the catafalque passed was universal. All the bands in the marching column of troops played while passing the Fifth-avenue Hotel, whose windows and cries drowned the most noted assemblage ever gathered in America. The right of the line of veterans was just above the City-hall Park Headed by General Sickles, it turned in after the funeral *cortége*, and then proceeded up Broadway behind the catafalque, thus giving every veteran a chance to salute his old commander whose remains he afterwards followed to the grave.

This doubling movement ultimately brought General Sickles, with the head of the veteran division, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he halted. Meanwhile General Hancock, at the head of the line, proceeded northward along Fifth-avenue, halting at intervals. The same enormous crowds of spectators lines flanked the procession on either side. After General Hancock's advance had entered Riverside-drive, the long columns of mourning carriages at Fifth Avenue Hotel fell in behind the catafalque at about 1 o'clock. Then, when they moved northwards, General Sickles followed with his veteran division, while behind came General MacMahon, heading the civic division, which had formed in streets adjacent to Broadway. General Hancock reached the tomb at Riverside Park about 1-25, the United States and State troops behind him being stretched for two-and-a-half miles southward along Riverside-drive. On orders being given they deployed, forming in a long line on the east side of the drive facing westward towards the Hudson River for the funeral *cortége* to pass. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the catafalque entered Riverside-drive and began passing before the saluting line of troops.

The procession took about five hours passing a given point. The most eligible site for a view was on Fifth-avenue, above Madison-square, where the magnificent street rises to the crest of Murray-hill. Here, as elsewhere, dense crowds filled every eligible position when, at about 10-30, the police cleared the street for the van of the procession. General Hancock rode past on a black charger, followed by a brilliantly uniformed staff, and then by the Regulars, sailors drawing their guns. Marines, and the Naval Brigade, headed by the famous Marine band from Washington. After an interval the New York State troops marched past, their bands playing the "Dead March" and favourite hymns. A feature of this portion of the procession was the New York 7th Regiment, uniformed in white, followed by the green-plumed 69th Irish Regiment. Afterwards came the Governor's Foot Guards from Connecticut, dressed as Grenadiers, then scarlet clad Zouaves, and coloured troops. After an interval the next division appeared, led by the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, in white trousers with knapsacks and blankets rolled, presenting a soldierly appearance.

Hour after hour the troops filed by with measured tread and reversed arms, while the bands played. The uniforms of varying hue followed the patterns of every European nation. The scenes as famous bands played "Nearer my God to Thee," or other favourite hymns, were solemn. The greatest popular interest was taken in the Southern troops. The first detachment of them following the Pennsylvania Regiment was the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, Georgia, numbering 60, clad in gray. Then came the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, and troops from Virginia. After an interval came the funeral *cortége*. As it approached a solemn silence overspread the crowd, and all heads were uncovered. A double line of coaches preceded the catafalque, with clergy and physicians. Then came six carriages with the pall-bearers, two riding in each. The first rank of these attracted great attention. General Sherman in full uniform rode in one with General J. Johnston in citizen's dress. General Sheridan, also in uniform, rode in another with General Buckner in citizen's dress. Then walked a detachment of the Meade's Post of the Grand Army of the Republic as a guard of honour, carrying tattered battle flags. Next came a long line of black horses, each guided by a negro groom, drawing the catafalque. On either hand walked comrades of [illegible] car on each [illegible]

All eyes [illegible] full view [illegible] canopy towe[illegible] ing coaches [illegible] and mourne[illegible] quiet for hou[illegible] the chief fea[illegible] Cleveland rode[illegible] Bayard seated[illegible] and Arthur [illegible] governors, ma[illegible] and other of[illegible] coach brigade[illegible] came the div[illegible] General Sick[illegible] him, a brilli[illegible] rans were ol[illegible] The Grand A[illegible] by General B[illegible] division. It w[illegible] side park, whe[illegible] crowds from [illegible] the war ships[illegible] had left the[illegible] one after ano[illegible] hour guns fro[illegible] did not reac[illegible] seven hours af[illegible] the chief one[illegible] catafalque to[illegible] Ninth-avenue,[illegible] The catafalque[illegible] along the salut[illegible] drive, the men[illegible] hot sun.

The final ce[illegible] o'clock. The [illegible] higher ground[illegible] York Regiment[illegible] tomb, with th[illegible] south-west. [illegible] artillery filled[illegible] cock and [illegible] in a brill[illegible] halted near[illegible] with other [illegible] Then, with [illegible] was placed in[illegible] wreath of oa[illegible] children had[illegible] M'Gregor. [illegible] evergreen [illegible] Grant family[illegible] the first [illegible] Bugle call fo[illegible] Dr. Newman[illegible] Methodist E[illegible] fervently jo[illegible] repeating the[illegible] services the c[illegible] moving proc[illegible] prayer was c[illegible] Then the hea[illegible] enclosure h[illegible] view. The [illegible] River, fired t[illegible] followed wit[illegible] salutes, and [illegible] closed the ce[illegible] from the oppo[illegible] one hour. A[illegible] encamped and[illegible] the tomb. T[illegible] music. At th[illegible] guard, and a[illegible] towards the [illegible] confusion ; [illegible] but they ral[illegible] difficulty into [illegible] for a long time[illegible] dwindled. [illegible] the steel case, [illegible] fastenings were[illegible] A battery of [illegible] remained on d[illegible]

the Grant Post, while flanking the [illegible]le marched a company of regulars.

[illegible]ere bent on the casket, which lay in [illegible]old the elaborate black drapery of the [illegible]g far above. A great mass of mourn[illegible]lowed the catafalque with the family [illegible]; but the crowd, who had remained [illegible] began breaking away, having seen [illegible]ture of the procession. President [illegible] in his coach and six, with Secretary [illegible] next to him. Ex-Presidents Hayes [illegible]rode together. Cabinet Ministers, [illegible]ors, judges, army and navy officers, [illegible]icials followed. The length of the [illegible] was protracted and tiresome. Then [illegible]sion of veterans, headed by crippled [illegible]es in a carriage, with crutches beside [illegible]nt staff following. Many of the vete[illegible]l men, some with canes or crutches. [illegible]rmy of the Republic followed, headed [illegible]ardette, its commander, then the civic [illegible]s 3-30 when the parade passed. River[illegible]re the tomb is, was bordered by great [illegible]the early morning. About 10 o'clock [illegible]seeing the signal that the catafalque [illegible]City-hall, began saluting, five ships[illegible]ther, each firing 21 guns, with half[illegible]m sunrise to sunset. The catafalque [illegible]n the tomb till almost 5 o'clock, [illegible]er starting. There were long halts ; [illegible]was caused by the inability of the [illegible]pass under the elevated railway at [illegible]this making a detour necessary. [illegible]was nearly two hours in passing [illegible]ng line of the troops on Riverside [illegible]standing facing the bright rays of a

[illegible]remony at the tomb began at 5 [illegible]regular troops had moved up on [illegible]to the north-east. The 7th New [illegible]t formed along the bluff facing the [illegible]e 22nd Regiment alongside to the [illegible]These were the firing party. The [illegible] the space above. Generals Han[illegible]haler, with their staffs, gathered [illegible]ant group. As the catafalque [illegible] the tomb, President Cleveland, [illegible]distinguished mourners, stood near. [illegible]he pall-bearers around it, the casket [illegible]a cedar case, and upon it was laid a [illegible]k leaves that Grant's little grand[illegible]gathered in the woods at Mount [illegible]The Meade Post also placed an [illegible]reath on the casket. As the [illegible] drew near the services began, [illegible]being the Grand Army ritual. [illegible]owed, then Bishop Harris began and [illegible]completed the burial service of the [illegible]iscopal Church, President Cleveland [illegible]ing with hundreds of others in [illegible] Lord's Prayer. Throughout these [illegible]istant music with drums of the still [illegible]ession was constantly heard. When [illegible]ded the artillery buglers sounded. [illegible]egular cannon became both parties [illegible]the tomb and the family took a final [illegible]th Regiment, facing the Hudson [illegible]ree volleys, and the 22nd Regiment [illegible]ir fusillade. Then began the final, and [illegible]hen a Presidential salute of 21 guns [illegible]remonies amid reverberating echoes [illegible]site shore. These services occupied [illegible]e hour. The simple so-called marriage he [illegible]posted their men for a long vigil over [illegible]e troops marched away to lively [illegible]s moment the police relaxed their [illegible]wild rush of the crowd was made [illegible]mb. In some manner there was [illegible]e police squad was brushed away, [illegible]ied and formed the people with [illegible]line, and then let them walk past [illegible]it until nearly 7 o'clock. Then [illegible]riveters now began their work on [illegible]and it was long after dark when the [illegible] completed and the tomb sealed. [illegible]rtillery with a police detachment [illegible]ty throughout the night.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

[illegible]tary paper has been issued containing [illegible]respecting the duties on opium in [illegible]extends from the beginning of 1883 to [illegible]July. The most important document [illegible]greement, signed by Lord Salisbury [illegible]ess Tseng on the 18th of last month [illegible]agreement is as follows :—

Additional [illegible] Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on Sept. 13, 1876. Signed July 19, 1885.

The Govern[illegible] considering [illegible] clauses, I and [illegible] between Great [illegible] Sept. 13, 1876 [illegible] Agreement"), [illegible] in relation to the area within which *li-kin* ought [illegible] not to be collected on foreign [illegible]ts, and to the definition of the foreign [illegible] area, require further consideration ; [illegible] also that the [illegible] terms of clause 3 of the same section [illegible] are not sufficiently explicit to serve as an efficient [illegible] regulation for the traffic in opium, and recognising [illegible] the necessity of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium, have agreed to the present additional article.

I. As regards the arrangements above referred to and proposed in clauses I and 2 of section III. of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that they shall be reserved [illegible] for further consideration between the two Governments.

2. In lieu [illegible] of the arrangements respecting opium proposed in clause 3 of section III. of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that foreign opium, when imported into China, shall be taken cognisance of by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and shall be deposited in bond, either in warehouses or receiving hulks which have been approved of by the Customs, and that it shall not be removed thence until there shall have been produced the tariff certificate of 30 taels per chest of 100 catties, and also a sum not exceeding 80 taels per like chest as *li-kin*.

3. It is agreed that the aforesaid import and *li-kin* duties having been paid, the owner shall be allowed to have the opium repacked in bond under supervision of the Customs, and put into packages of such assorted sizes as he may select from among such authorities and British Consul at the port of entry.

The Customs shall then, if required, issue gratuitously to the owner a transit certificate for each package, or one for any number of packages, at the option of the owner.

Such certificate shall free the opium to which it applies from the imposition of any further tax or duty whatever, provided that the package has not been opened, and that the Customs seals, marks, and numbers on the packages have not been effaced or tampered with.

Such certificates shall have validity only in the hands of Chinese subjects, and shall not entitle foreigners to convey or accompany any opium in which they may be interested into the interior.

4. It is agreed that the regulations under which the said certificates are to be issued shall be for all the ports, and that the form shall be as follows :—

"Opium Transit Certificate.

"This is to certify that tariff and *li-kin* duties at the rate of —— taels per chest of 100 catties have been paid on the opium marked and numbered as under : and that in conformity with the Additional Article appended to the Agreement between Great Britain and China signed at Chefoo the 13th September, 1876, and approved by the Imperial Decree printed on the back hereof, the production of this certificate will exempt the opium to which it refers, wherever it may be found, from the imposition of any further tax or duty whatever, provided that the packages are unbroken and the Customs seals, marks, and numbers have not been effaced or tampered with.

"Mark. No. oo packages.

"X Port of entry.

"Date.

"Signature of Commissioner of Customs."

5. The Chinese Government undertake that when the packages shall have been opened at the place of consumption the opium shall not be subject to any tax or contribution, direct or indirect, other than or in excess of such tax or contribution as is or may hereafter be levied on native opium.

In the event of such tax or contribution being calculated *ad valorem*, the same rate, value for value, shall be assessed on foreign and native opium ; and in ascertaining for this purpose the value of foreign opium the amount paid on it for *li-kin* at the port of entry shall be deducted from its market value.

6. It is agreed that the present additional article shall be considered as forming part of the Chefoo Agreement, and that it shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted therein word for word.

It shall come into operation six months after its signature, or if they have not, then on the date at which such exchange takes place.

7. The arrangement respecting opium contained in the present additional article shall remain in force for four years, after the expiration of which binding period either Government may at any time give to the other notice of its desire to terminate it, and twelve months' notice being given it shall terminate accordingly.

It is however, agreed that the Government of Great Britain shall have the right to terminate the same at any time, should the transit certificate be found insufficient to confer on the opium complete exemption from all taxation whatsoever while being carried from the port of entry to the place of consumption in the interior.

In the event of the termination of the present additional article the arrangement with regard to opium now in force under the regulations attached to the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall revive.

8. The high contracting parties may, by common consent, adopt any modifications of the provisions of the present additional article which experience may show to be desirable.

9. It is understood that the Commission provided for in clause 7 of section III. of the Chefoo Agreement to inquire into the question of the prevention of smuggling into China from Hongkong shall be appointed as soon as possible.

10. The Chefoo Agreement, together with and as modified by the present additional article, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present additional article, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in London, in quadruplicate (two in Chinese and two in English), this 18th day of July, 1885, being the seventh day of the sixth moon in the eleventh year of the reign of Kwang-Su.

(L. S.) SALISBURY.
(L. S.) TSENG.

The correspondence concludes with the following letter from the Marquess Tseng to Lord Salisbury, dated from the Chinese Legation, London, July 18 :—

In reply to your lordship's note of this date, I have the honour to state that the Imperial Governments of Great Britain and China in regard to the additional article to the Chefoo Agreement relative to opium, which has been signed this day :—

1. It is understood that it shall be competent for Her Majesty's Government at once to withdraw from this new arrangement, and to revert to the system of taxation for opium at present in operation in China, in case the Chinese Government shall fail to bring the other Treaty Powers to conform to the provisions of the said additional article.

2. It is further understood that, in the event of the termination of the said Additional Article, the Chefoo Agreement, with the exception of clause 3 of section III., and with the modifications stipulated in clause I of the said additional article, shall nevertheless remain in force.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY sitting, on Aug. 11, in the Chancery Division, gave judgment upon the application of the mother of the late Nawab Nazim's children for the guardianship of the children. His lordship said that the case presented several peculiarities, including the admission of the applicant as to the invalidity of her marriage, such admission, however, being made with the view of establishing the illegitimacy of her children. The marriage was undoubtedly invalid according to the English law. The Nawab was already married, and had already at least one wife in his own country, when the ceremony of marriage according to Mahomedan rites was performed with the applicant in this country. The marriage was a Mahomedan marriage, and by consequence a polygamous marriage and not intended to be monogamous. Even if the ceremony was, according to the Mahomedan law, a marriage binding on the husband, yet still, according to English law, it was not a marriage binding on any spouse of English domicile, the reason being that it was not intended to be a monogamous marriage. That was so decided in "Hyde v. Hyde" ("L.R.," 1, P. and M., 130), when Lord Penzance held that the English Courts could not take judicial cognizance of a Mormon marriage. The ceremony then was celebrated by Brigham Young at Salt Lake city, and, as stated in the report, recognized as a valid marriage by the States because both parties were single at the time of the marriage. Lord Penzance declined to adjudicate upon or give relief in respect of such a marriage, on the ground that marriages in China could be annulled readily and voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all other connubial unions. Lord Penzance, however, observed (*ubi supra*, p. 138) that with regard to the so-called marriage he was not professing to decide upon any rights of succession or legitimacy which it might be proper to accord to the issue of polygamous unions. He, therefore, left the question of the status according to English law of such issue open and untouched. The same question he (Mr. Justice Chitty) also was able to set aside as immaterial for the present decision, with the observation that he had to determine it he should have required fuller arguments upon it than he had had addressed to him on the present occasion. Upon the facts of the case it was apparent that the infants were treated as the children of the Nawab, who had greatly on Indian finance in the past, and is certain to bear still more heavily in the future, to which we regret that Lord Randolph Churchill, in his statement, did not allude—the value of silver. We do not hesitate to say that upon this question very largely depends the future solvency or bankruptcy of India. The subject is extremely intricate, and we are inclined to believe that Lord Randolph Churchill, though well aware of its importance, intentionally refrained from touching upon it until he had found more time to devote to its consideration ; for when he speaks he sounds no uncertain note. As matters now stand, the question cannot long be settled, and we can only hope that, when the present Secretary of State for India unfolds his next Indian Budget, he will face the difficulty with his accustomed boldness, and treat it in the same broad and statesman-like manner in which he expounded some of the financial problems upon which he touched last Thursday.—*World.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

THE following letter has been written by the Archbishop of Canterbury in answer to a correspondent who had inquired of his Grace whether he was correctly reported as approving or condoning the recent action of a contemporary :—

"Lambeth, Aug. 10.

"My dear ——,—You ask me whether I have expressed approval of the recent action of the *Pall Mall Gazette* with regard to the questions which have been occupying so much attention.

"I have expressed no approval.

"The subject is a difficult one. From the best information which could be obtained, there certainly was reason to believe (whatever be the view now advanced in condemnation of the recent legislation) that without some public movement the Bill would not, as a matter of fact, have become law this year, still less that it would have contained some of the provisions now added to it.

"But none the less did I, from the very first moment, strongly deprecate the modes of inquiry adopted in some instances by those who conducted what they describe as 'a necessary investigation,' and I have never concealed my disapprobation of them.

"With respect to the dissemination of this literature, it has been needlessly forced upon the attention of persons who cannot possibly be in any importance to the decision, and some of whom may be, I fear, the worse for the knowledge.

"The editor of the journal in question has been aware of the first of my views on each of these points, and he has frankly acknowledged it. I now earnestly trust that he will himself feel that there can be at least no need for further publication.

"When, however, he was charged with having deliberately published to the world statements which had little or no foundation in fact, I felt it impossible, in common fairness, to refuse his appeal that I, with others, should allow him to lay before us the facts on which his statements were based.

"We declined to hear names of persons supposed to be implicated, on the simple ground that the existence or non-existence of a system such as that described did not require for proof the names of its victims, any more than the addresses of its customers are required to show that some emporium has a prosperous trade, and nothing whatever arose to indicate that any one class was more chargeable than another.

"Let me add that the atrocious systems thus exposed are the natural sequel, soon or late, of what called 'ordinary immorality ;' that useful as the ct will be, they who have to inflict punishments will deter not by excessive severity but certainty ; and that there never was such a call as at this moment to parents, to clergy, to employers, to all places in any way capable of forming a vigilance committee, to recognize their various responsibilities.—Yours truly,

"EDW. CANTUAR."

TRUTH ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Truth has the following observations *apropos* of the Indian Budget :—The Conservatives, not being able to give effect to their jingo policy at home, have determined upon a perfect orgie of Jingoism in India, and Lord Randolph Churchill has inaugurated this by a vigorous onslaught upon Lord Ripon. Now, the country will not have forgotten the storm of indignation that broke upon Lord Ripon's head when he showed that he had dared to act upon the opinion that India was not exclusively to be regarded as a happy hunting-ground for Anglo-Indians, and that its native millions had any rights beyond those of paying taxes, and otherwise giving effect to *sic vos non vobis*. Lord Randolph, during his short stay in India, was feted by the former, and he has made himself their exponent and defender. Lord Ripon did not crush out the native Press, and he actually preferred to expend money in public works to wasting it in making vast military preparations to meet a possible attack on the part of Russia ; whilst, sad to relate, he did not seek to win the alliance of the Afghans by robbing them of their territory in order to secure for us a strategical frontier. All this is now to be changed. We are to raise new regiments of Indians, we are to send out more soldiers from England, we are to get hold of Candahar if we can, we are to stop all peaceful development of resources by means of public works, and we are annually to raise another million and a half by taxation. The natives are to be taught that we are in India for our good, and not for theirs. But how is taxation to be augmented ? This Lord Randolph did not explain. He only undertook to pledge us to expenditure, and—as is usual with Conservative politicians—he left it to the Liberals to find the ways and means. The Indians are now ground down by taxation. A poor wretch, keeping body and soul together by a little rice, is made to pay heavily if he washes any salt from a briny soil, whilst we provide him, in consideration of another tax, with opium, and encourage him to forget his hard lot, and to dig his grave by a plentiful use of this drug. Shortly before his death I was talking to Professor Fawcett about Indian taxation. He said that it was absolutely impossible to augment the already heavy taxation. "How then," I asked, "would you proceed if further expenditure becomes necessary"? "By economising," he replied, "upon the present expenditure. Salaries must be reduced. It is all very well employing Senior Wranglers when you can afford it, but when you cannot you must be satisfied with men not up to this standard. In our system, too, of sending out soldiers from England there is a very large field for economy."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

RAILWAYS IN WAR TIME.

ON the 8th August, in the House of Commons, Sir H. Tyler asked the Secretary of State for War whether, having reference to recent experience in the Soudan, as well as to previous cases in which officers and men of the British Army have been required for the purpose of constructing and working railways in time of war, he would now take into consideration the question of systematically training the officers and men of the Royal Engineers for the construction, working, and superintendence of railways in time of war.

Mr. W. H. Smith.—There is no doubt that recent operations have afforded valuable experience as to the construction and working of military railways. Two strong railway companies have been already formed in the Royal Engineers ; and a Departmental Committee is now sitting which will consider, together with other subjects, the question of the employment of the Corps of Royal Engineers on railway duties.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Mr. Monk asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would state to the House what decisions were arrived at by the Conference held at Paris in reference to the Suez Canal, and whether any papers on the subject would be presented to Parliament before the prorogation.

Mr. Bourke.—It would not be possible within the limits of an answer to a Parliamentary question to give the information asked for by the hon. member. But the papers are being prepared with the utmost despatch, and will be presented before the prorogation. No definitive decision has yet been arrived at by the Conference.

GERMAN ANNEXATION.

Mr. Bourke, in reply to Mr. A. Arnold on the 9th said :—The information received by Her Majesty's Government from Zanzibar does not confirm the truth of the statement of *The Times'* Berlin telegram of August 7 respecting the cession of the district of Kilima-Njaro, Chaga, Aruscha, &c., to the German East African Society. On the contrary we have every reason to believe that the chiefs of those districts are loyal to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and continue to acknowledge his suzerainty.

Mr. A. Arnold asked if the right hon. gentleman had any information as to the alleged intimidation of the Sultan of Zanzibar by the presence of a German fleet.

Mr. Bourke.—We have heard that the ships of the German fleet have arrived near Zanzibar, but we have not heard whether the Sultan is intimidated. (A laugh.)

EGYPTIAN CHAMBER OF NOTABLES.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 13th whether he had yet received any further information of what was going on in Egypt, especially what was the constitution of the Chamber of Notables which had been sitting there ; what opinions they expressed regarding the new loan of £9,000,000 added to the burdens of Egypt ; what other matters had been laid before them ; and what were the arrangements (as reported in the newspapers) under which they were said to have appointed a committee to superintend the expenditure of the sum to be devoted to irrigation.

Mr. Bourke.—I have every reason to suppose that the General Assembly is constituted in accordance with the provisions of article 41 of the Organic Law. It should consist of 84 members—viz., eight Ministers, 28 members of the Legislative Council, and 48 additional members, who are elected. The official report of the meeting of the General Assembly not having been published when the last mail received left Egypt, we have not a copy of that report. The President's address to the Khedive on that occasion of the reception of the members of the Assembly on the 29th ult. expressed a general approval of the loan, asked for details respecting its conditions, and added that the Government intended to associate itself with the Government with regard to the grant for irrigation works. The Assembly, according to custom, was not open to the public, but I understand that there was considerable discussion respecting the mode of applying the sum for irrigation ; and subsequently Colonel Moncrieff furnished explanations to certain Notables, which appeared to them satisfactory.

THE EXCISE LAWS IN BENGAL.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether any reports had been received at the India Office regarding the inquiry which the Government of Bengal was understood to be making into the changes of late years from the system to the out-still system of taxing spirituous liquors ; and whether any information had been elicited tending to justify the suspicion entertained by some that the extraordinary increase in the Excise revenue was in some measure due to changes of the character alluded to in having the effect of cheapening and promoting the consumption of intoxicating liquors.

Lord R. Churchill said a copy of the report as to the Excise laws had lately been received. The Commission appeared to consider that the change was one among several causes of increased consumption of liquor in Bengal of late years. It was quite at all impossible that the administration of the excise laws in India might be one of the subjects into which the Committee of Inquiry, which the Government hoped would be appointed next year, would make a more or less complete investigation. (Hear, hear.)

ARMS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. Gourley asked Lord R. Churchill on the 14th, whether, in consequence of his having decided that native Indian regiments in the service of the Queen should be armed with Martini-Henry rifles, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recommend that the armies of independent native Princes should be similarly armed.

Lord R. Churchill replied that the subject alluded to in the question was a very large one, and one attended with difficulties ; but he was not aware that it had ever been seriously considered.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Mr. Gourley asked whether the duties of Lord Granville's Afghan Boundary Commission have been completed ; if so, is it the intention of her Majesty's Government to order its withdrawal, and arrange amicably between London and St. Petersburg the existing trivial dispute regarding Zulfikar.

Lord R. Churchill, in reply, said : The duties of the Afghan Boundary Commission have not yet been completed. It is not the intention of her Majesty's Government at present to order its withdrawal. Colonel Ridgeway has been under his command, and is still doing good and useful work. I must take exception to the adjective that the hon. member has inserted in the last line of the question in alluding to the disputed Zulfikar ; but Her Majesty's Government are not altogether without some confidence that before long they may be fortunate enough to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the main points of the boundary question that have not yet been decided upon.

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN LONDON.

THE officers of Scotland-yard and the Marylebone division of the Criminal Investigation Department are busily engaged making inquiries regarding a jewel robbery which took place on the afternoon of Aug. 8, the property stolen being valued at something over £15,000. The jewellery belonged to Mrs. Graham-Smith, a lady, residing at Hyde Park Gate, Kensington-road, and consisted of several valuable necklaces, a large tiara of diamonds, many rings and brooches containing precious stones of various kinds and a number of watches. It seems that Mrs. Graham-Smith arrived in London from the country on Saturday forenoon. Her luggage was sent direct to her residence, while she drove off in her carriage to make some shopping calls, taking with her a leather bag containing the jewellery. Sometime was taken up by a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, in Oxford-street. The carriage was left at the door, with the jewel bag lying on the seat, the only guardian being a footman who stood on the pavement awaiting the lady's return. From this place Mr. Graham-Smith drove home, not discovering that the bag and the jewellery were missing until her arrival there. Information was then sent to the police, and the case was placed in the hands of Inspector Kling, of the Marylebone division of the Criminal Investigation Department. The supposition is that while the carriage was standing in Oxford-street, which on Saturday is very crowded, the thief seized the bag from the side opposite to where the footman was stationed, and escaped with it unobserved.

GRAEFENBERG

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON INDIA.

IT is not our province here to enter in any way into the merits of the political controversy raised by Lord Randolph Churchill in introducing the Indian Budget last week. The political leanings of his readers will doubtless influence them in judging as to the expediency and taste of his attack on Lord Ripon ; but its straightforwardness most certainly cannot be called in question. We cannot help thinking, however, that in one respect at least Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was a great success. It enlivened and embroidered a debate which year after year had deservedly been regarded as the dullest in the Session ; which was listened to with closed eyes by a few members half asleep ; and which was rarely read out of doors even by those interested in Indian affairs. Somehow or other there was an idea abroad that the Indian Budget could not be but satisfactory and right, whatever figures were given. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, however, has sounded a salutary note of alarm, and we now see how easily the balance of income and expenditure in India can be disturbed, and how readily a financial surplus may be converted into an actual deficit. Most undoubtedly the finance exposition of Lord Randolph Churchill displayed considerable knowledge and ingenuity, but the difficulty in the manner in which he spoke of the possible remedies for the financial deadlock in India shows most conclusively that, when the question of immediate importance to the Secretary of State for India can rise to no such height. So far as the large interests which the country in general, and the City in particular, have at stake in India are concerned, we may safely say that there is no great cause for anxiety or nervousness. India will not find it really difficult to provide for the extra two millions sterling which may be wanted, and the English Administration will know how to find the money. There is, however, one point which has borne so greatly on Indian finance in the past, and is certain to bear still more heavily in the future, to which we regret that Lord Randolph Churchill, in his statement, did not allude—the value of silver. We do not hesitate to say that upon this question very largely depends the future solvency or bankruptcy of India. The subject is extremely intricate, and we are inclined to believe that Lord Randolph Churchill, though well aware of its importance, intentionally refrained from touching upon it until he had found more time to devote to its consideration ; for when he speaks he sounds no uncertain note. As matters now stand, the question cannot long be settled, and we can only hope that, when the present Secretary of State for India unfolds his next Indian Budget, he will face the difficulty with his accustomed boldness, and treat it in the same broad and statesman-like manner in which he expounded some of the financial problems upon which he touched last Thursday.—*World.*

MR. FAWCETT AND LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

MR. C. H. ROBARTS sends the following letter to the *Times* :—Sir,—I forward you the following observation of the late Mr. Fawcett in support of the inquiry into Indian administration which Lord Randolph Churchill pledged the Ministry either to propose or to support :—"The experience of the past has shown that it is in the highest degree desirable that Indian affairs should be periodically investigated. In the days of the company such an investigation was insured at regular intervals because the charter of the company from which it derived its authority was only granted for twenty years, and each renewal of the character was invariably preceded by a Parliamentary inquiry. The three committees which were thus appointed before the charter was renewed in 1813, in 1833, and in 1853 collected information the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated." He then proceeds to point out the diametrically opposite conclusions which the highest legal authorities have arrived at in their attempts to interpret the Act of 1858. For instance, in 1869, when the Duke of Argyll effected a change in the tenure of the offices of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, the question was raised as to the functions and forms of the Council. Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns maintained that in matters involving expenditure—that is, in nearly any matter—the bare majority of the Council had an absolute and conclusive veto over the decision of the Secretary of State ; while the Duke of Argyll, supported by the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, held exactly the opposite opinion. In Lord Salisbury's words, "There could be no doubt about the doubtfulness of the law when the Lord Chancellor said a thing was black and two ex-Chancellors said it was white." Mr. Fawcett's conclusion is that there can be little hope of effecting any real and permanent improvement in the finances of India unless some more adequate financial control is provided than that which is provided by the present system of administration. Few problems, he urges, can be more difficult than to devise the best means by which this can be effected. Several years have elapsed since the above remarks were written, and it is sad to remember how little their author was able to accomplish before his death. But he succeeded in directing attention to Indian finance as the real danger of India, and excited an interest in the subject which cannot fail to bear good fruit in the new Parliament.

THE FINANCES OF BURMAH.

THE following letter is published in the *Times* :—

Sir,—In a note which appeared in the *Times* of July 28, Mr. Hallett gives the assurance of the great success of the Rangoon and Prome Railway, and, on the authority of the manager and chief engineer, states that last year (I assume 1884-85), after deducting all expenses, it paid close

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

THE general tone of business has been a trifle better of late. For Cotton some little enquiry has been experienced from the Continent, and although there has been next to nothing done on the spot, operations in new crop have fairly commenced, and contracts for some 1,500 to 2,000 bales are reported. Of Wheat, arrivals have been large during the week and shipments have been equally free, the low level of Freights inducing exporters to push forward their contracts as rapidly as possible. The home demand for the article, as also for Seeds, has been very slack, and new transactions are only being initiated to a limited extent, but with tonnage freely obtainable at 16s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. per ton August and August-September shipments have been covered wherever the produce has been available. Exchange also, after a few days of temporary firmness, has again gone in favour of shippers and closes to-day at practically the same level as last Monday. This, however, checks Imports somewhat, and the new season in Piece Goods is accordingly developing but slowly. Money remains pretty much in the same position, but Government Paper has on the average been rather quiet, while Shares of late have displayed less activity.

The weather latterly has been fine with occasional light showers. For most districts this has been exactly what was wanted, as a week ago complaints of excessive rain were very gen ral. In parts of Khandeish, the Deccan and Dharwar however rain is still badly wanted, and the prospects in those districts are rather unfavourable.

A CONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	1,18,018
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	2,80,349
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,02,781
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	41,307
Loans	Inc.	,,	1,09,541
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	6,87,402
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	4,53,714
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	12,39,093

The Cash Balance, it will be observed, has recovered fully half of last week's reduction, and that through a diminution of the trade demand. Rates of discount continue the same ; at the Bank 4 per cent. on Government Paper, 5 per cent. on private bills ; in the open market 2 per cent. on Government Paper, 6 on shares.

EXCHANGE.—The firmness in sterling which set in last Monday was further developed on mail-day, when a partial rise of 1-32d. in bank paper, and 1-16d. in private bills was established. The following day was a holiday, but on Thursday, when business opened for this steamer, a further advance of 1-32d. took place in bank bills, making current quotations 1s. 6⅞d. for demand Bank and 1s. 6 25-32d. for 3 months' Credit bills. This proved to be the highest point of the week, as although Reuter quoted a recovery in Bar Silver from 48 7-16d. to ½, remitters came into the market rather freely on Friday, and rates receded 1-32d. On Saturday the downward movement was more accentuated, the fall being practically 1-16d. all round, and to-day we are quoted a partial 1-32d. weaker, the following being closing rates for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 6¾d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,	
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 6 11-16d.	,,	
Do. 6 ,,	1s 6⅞d.	,,	
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 6 25-32d.	,,	
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 6¾d.	,,	
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 6¾d.	,,	
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,,	1/96	,,	
Do. 6 ,,	1/96	,,	

The extent of business done has not been large owing to the continued scarcity of private paper, but proportionately the sales of Bank bills have been considerable, import merchants having availed of the temporary rise to buy pretty freely. This no doubt has a tendency to weaken the market, and although our quotations are practically the same as last week, the position is less confident as regards the future. No change has taken place in the surroundings of the market here, nor in the prospects of Silver on the other side, but the mere fact of the late advance having been so short lived tends to abate confidence somewhat and buyers exhibit more willingness to contract for distant delivery. Up to November 3 months' Credits could be placed at 1s. 6 13-16d. and for March at 1s. 6¾d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To begin with the feeling was very firm. Fours which on Monday last were quoted at Rs. 98¼ for cash advanced on Tuesday to Rs. 98 7-16. On Thursday the quotation improved to Rs. 98⅜, and the end of September delivery was worth Rs. 98¼ to 5-16. The weakness in Exchange on Friday, however, had an adverse effect and prices declined ⅛. This was recovered on Saturday, when quotations for an interval touched the highest point again, but to-day, owing to the settlement of the monthly time bargains, [illegible] been very little doing, and the nominal [illegible] 98⅛ ready, Rs. 98⅛ delivery in a [illegible]-and-a-half are quite neglected, and [illegible]ve steadily receded until the quotation [illegible] is not better than Rs. 98⅜.

SHARES.—*Spinning and Weaving Mills* continue in favour for a day or two after last mail left, and prices were further advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. A reaction then ensued, and during the past two or three days a general decline of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per share has taken place. Firmer Cotton advices from Liverpool and a cessation of the demand for Yarns for China are assigned as the depressing causes, but the chief reason is probably that the previous speculative buying had run up prices rather faster than the state of the industry quite warranted. Other shares have not moved much. *Press* Companies are firm, and in one or two cases higher. *Banks* are steady but unchanged. Flour Mills are firm, Bombay at Rs. 670 at which business has been done, Baptys at Rs. 226. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 125 on first issue. Port Cannings are Rs. 7½, Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In no respect has the market been at all active during the week. Heavy rains in the North-West Provinces has rather checked the demand for ready goods, and we do not put the clearances from the bazaar at more than about 2,500 packages ; while forward delivery operations have again been interfered with by the backward movement in Exchange and the state of things in Manchester. The basis of a good business in the future, however, is daily becoming more assured in the improving crop prospects, and although the uncertainty respecting the value of the rupee may make trade fitful and irregular, if the demand really exists it is bound to be satisfied in some form.

For Grey cloths the enquiry has been rather under the average and in a general way prices may be called unchanged although if anything the turn in favor of holders. Bleached Goods meet a somewhat better demand and in Mulls a moderate business has been passing. Dyed and Printed goods are dull and difficult of sale, and stocks being heavy dealers are rather anxious sellers.

Local made goods are quiet and the week's business is estimated at about 2,000 bales.

TWIST.—Prices of English Yarns are very firmly held although transactions have not been on a large scale. *Local* Spinnings were in good request until [illegible] the past three days during which the [illegible] China has weakened and the market [illegible]se. Current rates are :—

		As.	As.
[illegible].....	No.	10s	5 1-16 to 5¼
[illegible] and Water	,,	20s	5 15-16 to 6 7-16
,,	,,	24s	6¼ to 6½
,,	,,	30s	6⅞ to 7¼

METAL.—*Copper* has declined again Annas 4 to Annas 8 per cwt., the demand being light and home advices weak. *Yellow Metal* is Annas 4 per cwt. lower, Braziers being now quoted at Rs. 29. The market is quiet. *Iron* is steady at previous rates.

COALS.—No business of any importance has been reported from alongside, and quotations are unchanged at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15¼ per ton for Cardiff and West Hartley.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Just at the close a duller feeling prevails owing to the weaker telegrams from Liverpool of Saturday's date, but previously, the advice being firm, a somewhat better tone was apparent here, and some symptoms of re-opening business have been manifest. In old Cotton there has not been anything doing for export, the limited stock on the spot and insignificant arrivals keeping prices to level quite above the currencies of the European markets, but transactions have fairly opened in new crops on European account and quotations once established we may look for business soon becoming more active in local speculation if nothing else. We quote below the prices now quoted for new crops and the business specially reported has been in Omras and Bengals ; the former for January and the latter for December delivery at about Rs. higher. Respecting the Berar Crop the prospects at the moment could scarcely be better, and with seasonable weather we may look for Cotton beginning to come in early in November. Bengals are reported to have suffered a little from excessive rain and dealers are chary about selling the higher classes for earlier than January delivery. Khandeish promises badly owing to a deficient rainfall. Broach and Dhollera have had too much rain and of the latter especially considerable resowings have had to be made. The prospects of both growths however are good if the weather is favourable henceforward.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week	1,507	2,580	2,537
Since 1st January	979,311	1,521,590	1,497,026
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,425	2,986	1,500
Since 1st January	668,398	1,119,769	1,182,071
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	375	2,898	1,697
Since 1st January	53,321	87,576	69,754

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Coat and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 198	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	192	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	185	= 4 11-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	188	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	181	= 4¼d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	208	= 4⅝d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	200	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	195	= 4 9-16d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do. (Nominal)	200	= 4 11-16d.
Westerns, Good	do.	195	= 4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	190	= 4 15-32d.
New Crop			
Bengal Fine	January	162	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	156	= 3½d.
Do. Good	do.	151	= 3½d.
Omra do.	March	183	= 4¼d.
Broach do.	do.	209	= 4 31-32d.
Dhollera do.	April	185	= 4 15-32d.

The following is the Chamber of Commerce weather and crop reports issued to-day :—

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to-date.	Average year's Rainfall.	WEATHER.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	·1	29·79	23·66	Cloudy but no rain.
Delhi	1·32	28·68	26·92	Looks like clearing up.
Cawnpore	...	...	29·19	...
Nagpore	·5	37·25	44·51	Looks like rain.
Amraoti	·17	26·69	32·06	Cloudy but no rain.
Khangaum	·22	11·83	28·55	...
Barsi	...	11·95	23·03	Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts.
Bellary	...	8·32	17·64	Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hubli	·15	12·1	26·43	Cloudy but no rain.
Dhulia	...	8·77	20·97	Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot.
Julgaon	·34	19·87	33·38	Cloudy but no rain.
Broach	·23	30·77	39·62	Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Wudwan	·6	27·24	18·43	Seasonable weather.
Veramgaum	...	24·79	31·89	Looks like clearing up.
Dhollera	...	23·27	32·96	Do.
Bhownugger	·01	20·46	36·75	Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. More rain not required for another fortnight.

CROP REPORTS.

AGRA—Cotton plants want fine weather.
DELHI—Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain
CAWNPORE—No report.
NAGPORE—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.
AMRAOTI—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
KHANGAUM—Cotton plants flourishing, and showing bolls.
BARSI—Cotton plants flourishing.
BELLARY—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Ploughing suffering from want of rain.
HUBLI—Rain much needed generally.
DHULIA—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.
JULGAON—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.
BROACH—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.
WUDWAN—Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Resowing in Wudwan and Limree districts completed.
VERAMGAUM—Cotton plants want fine weather.
DHOLLERA—Cotton plants want fine weather; being resown.
BHOWNUGGER—Cotton plants eight inches above ground.

WHEAT.—Home reports have been dull and drooping throughout and there has consequently been little new business doing, but arrivals have been large and with low Freights and Exchange shipments under previous contracts have been large. Prices are the turn weaker at the close but in most cases the same as last week. We quote :—No. 1 Soft White Pessy R. 25¾ Rs. 26½, Jubbulpore Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, Soft Red Rs. 23¾ to Rs. 24, Laskari Rs. 22, Khatha Rs. 21 per Candy. Delhi Club No. 1 stands at Rs. 3-10½ Red Rs. 3-6½ per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* was in less request for a time and the price receded to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for a time. To-day, however, the market is again firm at Rs. 6-8. In *Rapseed* there is nothing doing and the same may be said of *Gingelly* of which the Khandeish crop having been spoiled by rain we shall have small arrivals until about the end of the year.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	..	210,305	110,211	135,078
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	7,630,886	5,986,371	8,007,827
Linseed—For the week	,,	..	16,611	33,772	28,745
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	4,399,057	3,560,758	3,686,064
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	...	2,591	1,429	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	1,405,458	913,493	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	...	71	376	334
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	996,091	786,869	960,553

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-15
Carolas	,,	225
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	210
Bar Silver, 17½ botterness	,,	106-11
Gold Leaf	,,	20-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	20-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	20-2

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BUTTERWORTH—CHATER—August 6, at Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, by the father of the bridegroom. Thomas Henry Butterworth, of H M Indian Marine, second son of the Rev George Butterworth, Vicar of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Chater, eldest daghter of William Chater, Esq., of Minchin Hampton. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

DEATH.

BAKER—August 9, at Bognor, Sussex, Mary Agnes Baker, wife of Thos S Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McCANN—August 27, at the Harbour Defences, Mazagon the wife of W H McCann, Esq, of a daughter.

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DEHRA DUN, JUNE 21, 1885.
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

THE Bombay Civil List shows that a sum of nearly three-quarters of a lakh of rupees a year is now being paid to Bombay covenanted civilians in the shape of so-called personal allowances, which are generally understood to be granted to the recipients as compensation for deferred promotion. These personal allowances were granted to Bombay civilians in 1877 on the grouud that personal allowances had been granted to the covenanted civilians of the North-West Provinces, and that ample evidence had been adduced to justify the grant to the Bombay Civil Service of a similar concession. In 1881 it was ruled by the Secretary of State that the arrangement for the grant of personal allowances was strictly temporary, and was subject to reconsideration at the expiry of five years from the date of sanction. But as it was shown that the relief applied for was still needed, the Government agreed to extend the period of the concession ; and there seems to be every probability of this remarkable form of charitable outdoor relief being now extended for an indefinite period. The payment of three-quarters of a lakh of rupees a year may possibly seem to the recipients a very small matter indeed ; but on behalf of the public tax-payer the question may fairly be asked how it comes to pass that these personal allowances are necessary at all, and what steps the Government intend to take with the view of doing away with this remarkable State tax, or, at any rate, of preventing its increase. The civilians, we are told, complain loudly that their promotion and prospects have been destroyed through sheer official mismanagement. They point to the extreme irregularity with which the service has been recruited in past years and to the notorious blocks of 1856-57 and of 1867 to 1870. It was admitted by Mr. Cross in the House of Commons that 48 civilians out of 160 now in the service had been appointed in the four years 1867 to 1870 inclusive ; and this number, it may be observed, is exclusive of several additional members who, having been appointed in those years, have either died or retired. The civilians further complain that in addition to the evils arising from irregular recruitment they have been more and more deprived of the open or unreserved appointments to which members of the Covenanted Civil Service have been hitherto appointed, and to which they consider themselves to have a preferential claim. They urge, and apparently not without reason, that the Government is entirely and directly responsible for the injury inflicted on the Covenanted Service by irregular recruitment and by the improper working of the Act of 1861. For the injury so inflicted the covenanted civilians look to the Government for redress, and it cannot be denied that, from their own point of view, they are amply justified in so looking. But viewing the matter from a public standpoint we have serious doubts whether compensation to covenanted civilians for deferred promotion ought to take the shape of personal allowances at all. It seems to us that the Indian taxpayer has a right to complain of these allowances, as directly occasioned by the laches and mismanagement of Government. And on behalf of the public we submit that the Government should be called upon to adopt some other plan of compensating those members of the Covenanted Service who have been injured by the causes described. It must be plain to any one who considers the present state of the Bombay Civil List, and the complaints publicly made, that the number of covenanted civilians is far in excess of the public requirements. The Government having at various periods indented in a reckless and improvident manner for the supply of covenanted officers are now, in our opinion, equitably bound to take such steps as may be feasible for the reduction of the excess numbers in the blocked years. One obvious method of reducing this excess is to do what the Famine Commissioners have strongly recommended—viz., to offer proportionate pensions to all civilians above sixteen years' standing who might be willing to retire. It is not probable that many covenanted civilians would wish to avail themselves of the offer ; but any retirements so obtained would be a distinct gain to the service, and would tend to diminish the increasing charge for personal allowances, which, on public grounds, we regard as a serious matter.

THE address which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has issued to the electors of North Camberwell may make it difficult for some of his friends in this country to know whether they ought to give him that moral support at the general election which it is proposed to give to candidates who pledge themselves to be the friends of India. He has, we fear, embarrassed some of them by boldly proclaiming himself "a representative of the advanced school of Conservatism," and by censuring with so free a pen the "deceptions and concealments and insincerities" of an Administration of which many of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Indian friends are accustomed to speak in very different terms. If they cling to him despite his advanced Conservatism, it will probably be because they will feel that it is a plant of such sudden growth that it will not live long, and that after all he is much less of a Conservative than he believes himself to be. When he declares that in home politics he seeks national prosperity "by moral and religious education, social reform, and a wiser economy," we half wonder whether he is developing into a Christian Socialist, after the pattern of the famous Count de Mun in France. The key note of his social policy is sounded in the declaration that the great question which the coming Parliament will have to face is the growing misery of the poor ; the key note of his educational policy is in the declaration that "at the present day the battle is no longer one between the Churches, but of all religions against irreligion." From two propositions of this sort in juxtaposition it would be easy enough for a politician of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's ardent temperament to develope a bewilderingly ambitious programme. It is, at any rate, a Conservatism of a novel order which propeses to organise associations among the working classes, to legislate for the larger distribution of land, and to encourage peasant proprietorship. Extremes meet when advanced Conservatism sets before itself the special objects to which advanced Liberalism is directing its efforts. Is it because Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is at heart so good a Radical that he finds so much to approve of in "the new attitude of the Conservative leaders towards the representatives of the Irish nation?" It is at any rate a brand-new Conservative doctrine that "the Irish quarrel has been largely of our own making, that it is ruining both countries, and must at any cost be put an end to." This is just what we should have expected Mr. Wilfrid Blunt to say about Ireland ; the marvel is that in saying it he should happen to be so clearly in accord with the Conservatism of the hour. In regard to Imperial policy he seems to be moving abreast of Mr. Howard Vincent, another cold weather tourist who dropped his Liberalism on some Eastern highway. There is to be no more "insularity"—no more of the Manchester political philosophy which justifies aggression on the weak in the interests of finance and trade, but denies the duty of defending them in the interests of honour. If this, by the way, seems a definition of the tenets of the Manchester school which clashes somewhat with our memory of the doctrines even of so late a survivor thereof as Mr. John Bright, let it be remembered, for Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's excuse, that he is not the first politician who has talked somewhat at random on the point. We in India are concerned with just one line in a rather long address. "I would see our Indian Empire maintained and reformed," is Mr. Blunt's laconic profession of faith in regard to Indian affairs. It is a very general declaration ; if the North Camberwell electors wish for particulars, they can turn to the *Fortnightly Review*, and there read those "Ideas about India" which interested us so much a year or so since Therein Mr. Blunt's Indian friends may find all the justification they will need for giving their moral support to his candidature. Whether the Camberwell Conservatives would draw the same inference is another question, into which it would not be worth while for us—or for him—to enter.

WITH Sir Henry Drummond Wolff exchanging glowing platitudes with the Sultan at Constantinople, and Lord Salisbury preparing for an interview with M. de Freycinet at Dieppe, the Egyptian problem will not fail of solution for want of attention in these coming weeks. The one great present difficulty is the extreme unlikelihood of any arrangement that might please the Porte being acceptable to the French Foreign Office. And if, as the French papers say, it is part of the British scheme that the Sultan shall be allowed to send troops, not to the Red Sea ports alone, but to several points of Egypt, we shall see whether France raises the same uncompromising objection to the principle of Turkish intervention as she raised when M. de Freycinet was in charge of the Foreign Office in 1882. The Message from the Queen which Sir Drummond Wolff read to the Sultan on Sunday by no means discourages the idea that the account of the British scheme given in the Paris papers may be correct. It speaks of co-operation with the Sultan to end the complications in which Egypt is involved. It seems hardly likely that this co-operation will be limited to an occupation of the Red Sea ports. An understanding in regard to that limited purpose could have been arrived at any time during the past twelve months, and there was no need to send Sir Drummond Wolff to Constantinople to negotiate it. Ministerial declarations on the subject do not, it is true, make the purpose of his mission very clear. Thus Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in speaking at Bristol three weeks ago, declared the determination of the Government not to leave Egypt until they had seen their obligations to the Egyptian people fulfilled. Of course "the bearings of the observation lie in the application of it." Lord Salisbury may consider that the pledge may be redeemed vicariously—that is, by the Sultan and his troops. But, however this may be, no one believes that the mission to Constantinople is for no other purpose than a settlement of the Egyptian question. The Sultan is reported to have asked Sir Drummond Wolff to assure the Queen of the high store he set upon a British alliance—a fitting response to the English Envoy's declaration at Vienna that one of the aims of the foreign policy of the new Ministry is to cultivate friendship with Turkey. A Ministry which, in spite of the peaceful look of things, may some day have new difficulties with Russia, does not cultivate an alliance with the Porte "*pour ses beaux yeux.*"

AN influential and representative list of speakers has been arranged for the meeting in connection with the Fawcett Memorial Fund at the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon. His Excellency the Governor will preside, and amongst those who are expected to take part in the meeting are the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon. Mr. Ranade, the Rao Saheb V.N. Mandlik, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

A REPORT appeared in a vernacular contemporary a week or two since to the effect that the Government of Bombay had warned the State of Junaghur that unless the Mekranis were brought under control during the next two months, the British authorities would undertake the control of the police in the State. We understand that there is no foundation for the statement, no communications on the subject of the Mekranis having recently passed between the Political Agent and the Junaghur authorities.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 14.

THE last session of the Gladstone Parliament ends to-day, and, although the formal act of dissolution will not take place till November, the record is closed, and the Government remains virtually free from Parliamentary control for the next three months. With what intense feelings of relief the Ministers must regard their happy deliverance from the perils of being confronted from day to day by a hostile majority in the House of Commons, one can but faintly guess. No one could have believed two months ago that they would weather so successfully the stormy period left before members of Parliament could be dismissed to their homes, and the result justifies the bold counsels of those who urged Lord Salisbury to take office. Some credit is due, also, to the leaders of the Liberal party, who have faithfully carried out their share of the compact made between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, by abstaining from obstructing the course of legislation and the voting of supplies. The Government on its side was bound not to push forward any Bill of a contentious character ; and this understanding is very perceptible in the shape the Housing of the Poor Act has ultimately assumed. The Bill, as originally framed by Lord Salisbury and Sir Charles Dilke, had a distinctly socialistic tendency. One of its main provisions was the proposal to present to the London poor as a gift the sites of the prisons in populous districts, new prisons being established elsewhere. This insidious scheme for subsidising the working classes out of the taxes paid by the nation excited much hostile criticism among politicians on both sides of the House who have not yet abandoned their faith in the principles of political economy ; and ultimately Sir R. Cross accepted an amendment requiring the State to sell the prison sites "at a fair price." Another amendment of the greatest importance was made at the last moment in the clause providing that a landlord shall be liable to penalties who lets a house in a state unfit for human habitation, even though he himself might not be aware that the outgoing tenant had choked the drains with rubbish, or otherwise made the state of the house unwholesome. Lord Bramwell energetically protested against this interference with the sacred principle of freedom of contract, and the building trade also took alarm at the clause as likely to injure their vested interests, but the House of Commons insisted that in the letting of every house below a certain rent there should be an implied undertaking that the house was fit for human habitation, "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary between landlord and tenant." When the Bill went back to the Lords yesterday, Lord Bramwell made a final attack on this clause, which offends against the maxim *caveat emptor*, and argued with great force that the tenant should be left to make his own bargain. With his accustomed ingenuity, he pointed out that poor tenants could not gain by legislation of this kind, as landlords would simply raise their rents to indemnify themselves against possible damages. Lord Salisbury then rose and said that Lord Bramwell had converted him to his opinion, and that he would consent to strike out the clauses without which the clause will be a dead letter as every landlord will be able to contract himself out of the obligations imposed by the Act. This sudden change of opinion was too much for the loyalty of Sir R. Cross, who openly protested against it when the Bill went down again to the House. But there was no time to argue the matter out with the Lords, so the Bill has been passed in the form prescribed by Lord Bramwell. In its present shape it is not likely to do either good or harm. Another measure passed by the Government is the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the magistrates and police in repressing the great evil of juvenile prostitution. The House of Commons has shown more sobriety of judgment than was hoped for in its treatment of this matter, and has not only refrained from acting upon wild suggestions for the establishment of a *police des mœurs* charged with the supervision of the morals of men as well as women, but more particularly in the later debates, has, through some of its most influential members, protested against the exaggerations now current as to the debaucheries practised by the rich in London. Sir William Harcourt had the courage, the other day, to warn the public that the new Act is directed chiefly against poor men. For one rich seducer who will be punished under the amended law, "thousands, and even tens of thousands of poor men," according to the late Home Secretary, will be affected by it, for the daughters of poor men are usually seduced by people in their own rank of life, to whom they readily yield their virtue, as they are brought up amidst surroundings which are not favourable to the development of a high order of morality. It is a curious illustration of the strange perversions of thought now in fashion that Mr. Broadh

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The camp of exercise begins on the 15th December and closes on the 15th January. The Viceroy does not go. The camp will be held between Gujranwala and Lahore.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The commands and officers of the new cavalry regiments will be out in a few days.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The Court Hey, one of the most powerful tug steamers belonging to Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Company, sank in the river Hooghly off the Botanical Gardens early yesterday morning. She was lying the previous night abreast of the Esplanade moorings, and when the captain went on board at 10 p.m. she was shearing very heavily, having been in that state fully half an hour before. Taking a heavier shear, the pin on the shackle of the mooring chain parted, she drifted down, and collided with the steamer Alexandra, the latter immediately going adrift. The tide being unusually strong, the Court Hey struck a buoy, which caused her to spring a leak directly under the engine-room. The anchor was then cast, but she dragged it and collided with a sister vessel, the Hunsdon, off Fort Point. At this critical juncture the fire engine steamer with a harbour master on board went to her rescue, but all efforts to keep her afloat proved abortive. The native crew of 43 men were taken on board the fire engine steamer; the captain and three European officers of the Court Hey jumped into a boat a couple of minutes before she went down. The Alexandra, after drifting down two miles, put up steam and returned to her berth all right, with the exception of the loss of two anchors. No serious damage was done to either her or the Hunsdon.

Owing to unprecedented high tides casualties on the Hooghly are of daily occurrence with occasional loss of lives. The river has overflowed its banks at Sibpore and the Botanical Gardens, and threatens to destroy all the roads in the interior.

THE HIGH COURT.

The High Court closes for the Doorgah Poojah vacations from the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th prox, to Sunday, the 14th November.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

In the match North *vs.* South played to-day the North were out for 74. Mactier made 31 and Captain Lloyd 14. Barton took four wickets, and Francis six.

The South went in, and three wickets are down for 222 runs. Carpenter and Erskine were first in. With the score at 24, Bonus bowled Carpenter at the wickets, he having made 13. Barton joined Erskine and a good stand was made, 111 being reached before Erskine was clean bowled for a good innings of fifty, compiled by capital cricket. Francis, the next man in, made another stand with Barton, 221 being reached before he scooped the ball into Holland's hands at mid on. As many as nine changes in the bowling were tried before this separation was effected. The bowlers were Lloyd, Blackwell, Holland, Adams, Linder, Wood, and Leach. Holland and Adams both went on twice. Francis made a capital score of 47. Alban partnered Barton, and when the stumps were drawn the former had made 8, the latter 102, both not out.

There was a large attendance, the weather was splendid, and the wickets were very fast. Newnham did not play for the North, the loss of his bowling being evidently much felt. Francis during the innings offered two chances; all the rest of the cricket was faultless.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.

Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Envoy Extraordinary to Egypt, had an audience of the Sultan to-day and was received with great cordiality.

Sir Drummond read a Royal Message stating that Her Majesty the Queen hoped, in co-operation with His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to end the complications in which Egypt was involved and establish a state of affairs in that country which would be conducive to the rights of the Sultan, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and other nations.

His Imperial Majesty, in reply, requested Sir Drummond Wolff to assure Her Majesty the Queen that he valued a British alliance, and expressed his intention of appointing Commissioners to discuss the proposals which were to be submitted by the British Envoy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
5 " "	76¼
4 " Consols for	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Lo.	102⅜
4 " French Rent	109
Bar Silver	48⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 30.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, August 31.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	82·8

THE s.s. Parramatta, with the Australian and China mails, left Colombo at 1 p.m. yesterday for this port.

THE Regent of Kolhapore is one of the passengers by the mail which will arrive in Bombay next Tuesday.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT gave judgment at the High Court on Saturday in the case of Ritchie, Stewart, and Company against Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others, the difference between the parties being of some commercial importance. It arose out of a transaction in cotton, which was bought by the plaintiffs for shipment to Liverpool on a guarantee that it would be up to a certain classification. The defendants, although the cotton, when delivered in Liverpool, was found to be below the guaranteed standard, repudiated all liability on certain technical grounds. The plaintiffs bought the cotton in December, 1883, in five different lots on an identical guarantee that it should in Liverpool satisfy the standard of "good" with a "fully good fair" clause. The contract was explained to mean that, if the cotton was not up to "good," but was up to "fully good fair," then it must be taken with an allowance by the purchaser; but if it was not up to "fully good fair," then it could be rejected altogether. The letter of guarantee stated that any loss caused by delivery of inferior cotton would be refunded by the defendants, and that all disputes were to be settled by arbitration as usual in Liverpool. All the cotton in the case was submitted to arbitration, and none of the shipments reached the standard of "good;" while only in one shipment did it reach "fully good fair." The rest was rejected, sold at the risk of the defendants, and this suit was brought for breach of warranty. A commission was subsequently sent to Liverpool, and the bad quality of the cotton was fully proved. His lordship held that, as the defendants sold the cotton on a warranty, and as a breach of the warranty was proved, the plaintiffs were entitled to sue for damages. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs (about Rs. 10,000), with costs.

THE prospectus of the Indian Midland Railway Company was received by yesterday's mail. The capital, as we stated some days ago, is fixed at £3,000,000 in £20 shares, and is to be repayable on determination of the contract, which may be in 1910, 1920, or any subsequent tenth year. The guaranteed interest is four per cent., payable in sterling, with one-fourth of surplus profits beyond four per cent. The length of the line will be about 589 miles. The Gwalior line in connection with short lines already constructed gives the Great Indian Peninsula Railway direct access by the shortest route from the sea to the North-West Provinces at Agra, a city containing 1,50,000 inhabitants, and in communication by rail with Rajputana, the Punjab, and other parts of India. Power is secured to the company to acquire the Sindhia Railway between Gwalior and Agra upon the same guarantee as the share capital of the company. The Cawnpore line reduces by about 134 miles the distance by rail from Bombay to Cawnpore, the chief grain and seed mart of the North-West Provinces, Oude, and Rohilcund. The Manipur line opens out the British territory in Bundelkund, providing rail communication on the south into Bengal and Behar by a junction with the East Indian Railway, and on the north into Upper India by a junction with the main line of this undertaking. The Saugor branch connects the military station of that name with the railway system. This branch under the terms of the contract may be extended to Katni (about 120 miles from Saugor), which would bring it into communication with the State line now under construction to the Umaria coal-fields. A number of extracts from despatches and official memoranda are cited, with a view of showing the prospects of traffic, including the following from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 22nd December, 1880:—"Whatever may be the objection to lend the credit of the State except within narrow limits to undertakings which do not promise an immediate profit on invested capital, they cannot apply to the case of a line like that proposed from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore, on which a remunerative traffic is certain."

Truth says that the Duke of Connaught, who really loves his profession, and who detests the sort of "feather-bed" soldiering to which he has hitherto been condemned, is exceedingly anxious to return to India. He desires to obtain the command at Bombay, in succession to General Hardinge.

THERE was launched on Aug. 12, at Belfast, a screw steamer for Messrs. George Smith and Sons, Glasgow. This vessel is an addition to the fleet of the City Line, trading between Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Calcutta. She is a three-decked vessel, with top gallant forecastle and long bridge. She is divided into eight water-tight compartments. The vessel will be propelled by compound engines of 3,700 indicated horse-power.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN has arrived in London.

ACTIVE preparations for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of next year (says the *World*) are going on apace. The Prince of Wales will reign supreme as the sole Executive Commissioner, and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen (who is better, and is expected in London next week) will hold undisputed sway as Secretary. Cunning carpenters from the Punjab are at work in the sheds behind the jury-rooms, preparing the lacelike carved wood-work for the great durbar with which the show is to open; and Sir Francis Bolton has been asked to submit an estimate for the illuminations on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

THE *Standard* believes that, before starting on his yachting tour, Mr. Gladstone declined to give his friends any definite information regarding his future action. Soon after his return he would decide whether he will again offer himself for Midlothian, and lead the Liberal party at the general election.

A TERRIBLE accident has occurred at Fontainebleau. Four soldiers found a shell in a field, and while they were trying to unload it, it suddenly burst. Two men were blown to pieces, and a third lost an arm and a leg. The fourth escaped.

Two executions took place in Paris on Aug. 10, the culprits being Marchandon, the murderer of Mdme. Cornet, a creole lady, and Gaspard, the assassin of M. de Launy, a trunk manufacturer. Marchandon showed the same cowardice as on his trial, and had to be supported to the guillotine. Gaspard, on the contrary, preserved a firm demeanour. There was an immense crowd around the place of execution. Their behaviour was characterised by great levity, and the spectacle was most degrading.

THE *Economist* is somewhat merciless in its treatment of Lord Randolph Churchill's Indian Budget speech. Want of knowledge, it points out, never prevented him from dogmatising on any subject. On the contrary, the denser his ignorance the more dogmatic he becomes; and of this he gave a fresh proof in his speech on the Indian Budget. His holding up of the late Viceroy and his Government to the censure and condemnation of the people of India strikes the *Economist* as "not bad" for a six weeks' student of Indian affairs, who, on his own confession, "has not yet quite mastered the rudiments of his subject." The impudent conceit of this kind of talk is quite in Lord Randolph's usual vein, and the public know by this time what weight to attach to such vapouring. Neither Lord Ripon nor the late Government will be one penny the worse for it. Yet it is mischievous talk all the same. It drops into the arena of party strife the affairs of India, which it has always been the aim of statesmen to keep out of the heated atmosphere of home politics. It will tend also to prevent that harmonious action in regard to our Afghan policy which wise men on both sides of the House have been striving to secure, and it may not be long before the Government has cause to regret that Lord Randolph Churchill did not put a rein upon his tongue." Still the *Economist* admits that in so far as he confined himself to an exposition of the Budget, Lord Randolph Churchill's statement was sufficiently clear and concise.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A telegram received this week states that an eminent native Indian politician, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, of Bombay, is likely to come over to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament as representative of his countrymen generally. Mr. Dadabhai, who is well known as a writer on Indian finance and social statics, is a politician of considerable experience, who when in England a dozen years ago enjoyed the confidence and respect of the late Professor Fawcett and other public men interested in the affairs of India. The time between now and the grand struggle of next November is short, but as Mr. Dadabhai is not an untried man there may be time enough for him." It is an open secret that Mr. Dadabhai's name has been mentioned in connection with such a project, and there is little need to add that no one in Western India is better fitted for the mission.

MR. RUSKIN has been dangerously ill, but when the mail left some improvement was reported in his condition.

THERE have been rumours, as yet unconfirmed, that an alliance has been concluded between England and China. A Paris paper says that England recently tried to draw China into an alliance against Russia; but the attempt does not seem to have been a complete success.

Truth, in commenting upon some recent accounts of the condition of the British forces at Suakim, says:—If there be any truth in these assertions, they constitute a very grave scandal, which demands instant inquiry. It is, of course, quite in accordance with official tradition that, while tons of valuable stores were thrown away or buried in the desert, our sailors should be starving on their soup, sour bread, and stinking water; but it is about time that precedents should be disregarded, if any of these unfortunate men are to be kept alive.

A *soi-disant* Englishman, who called himself Walton, has just been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Lyons for plundering churches. His history has been a most extraordinary one. While secretly prosecuting his career of crime he was received into fashionable sporting circles, and became a patron of the Turf. He had lately plundered three churches and two houses in the neighbourhoods of Lyons and Toulouse. While undergoing imprisonment in Corsica some time ago he escaped, taking away with him the cashbox of the gaol.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* ventures upon a candidate estimate of political "reputations" as they stand at the close of the existing Parliament. There are three which stand out pre-eminent—those of Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Healy. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gibson have also improved their positions, while Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen have become more distinct as elements of virility and force in the Liberal ranks. Mr. Chamberlain has not improved his parliamentary position. He has undoubtedly advanced greatly in popular estimation, but his reputation is not due to his parliamentary performances. Like Mr. Morley, whose position as a popular leader has been more rapidly won and more generally recognised than that of any of the younger aspirants to the first position, Mr. Chamberlain's reputation is an out of-door growth. He is a great stump orator and he is an able administrator: he may be a great statesman, but he is not a great member of Parliament.

THE *Export*, a Berlin trade journal, states that the Central Geographical Association and the Export Bank are fitting out an expedition, the object of which is to found commercial establishments in distant countries. A vessel is to be loaded with complete collections of patterns and large quantities of goods, the property of various firms, which will embark at the same time a number of their clerks and commercial travellers, and the vessel, a sort of "floating exhibition," will then sail for the Mediterranean, along the shores of which German export houses have not, they think, sufficiently close relations. The vessel will first visit the ports of North Africa and then the Levant coming back by way of Salonica, the Pirœus, Naples, and Barcelona. "The enterprise will not," says the *Export*, "be confined to ascertaining in each port the special class of goods for which there is likely to be a good demand, but friendly relations will be formed with German houses already established there, so as to exercise a constant influence upon the market, while in each of the ports where there is no German firm a representative will be selected from among the clerks of the expedition and left there."

THE province of Epirus, especially near the Greek frontiers, has (the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says) recently been the scene of frequent outrages by brigands. On Wednesday a band of twenty-five of these outlaws entered Mezzovo, and although the place is guarded by two battalions of Turkish troops, they carried off into the mountains three Greek ladies belonging to the wealthier class, for whose liberation they have demanded a large sum as ransom. Letters from Lower Epirus complain of the oppressive conduct of the Ottoman authorities. Having resolved to construct certain new highroads, they are levying cruelly heavy contributions and *corvées*, or forced labour, on the Christian portion of the population. The labourers are left without the means of subsistence, and the sufferings, more particularly of the women, are terrible. Cases of extortion by violence are of constant occurrence, there being not a few Greek subjects among the victims. Many of the Christians thus ruined by extortionate violence have appealed to the Hellenic Government, imploring the mediation of the Powers under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

INSTALLATION OF H. H. AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH.

H. H. AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, the son of His late Highness Aga Ali Shah, was installed in the gadi of the hereditary Chief of the Ismailees, better known as the Khojas, on Sunday. About ten thousand Khojas assembled at their Jamatkhana at 2 p.m. to take part in the ceremony. A procession of carriages was formed, and proceeded from the residence of His Highness at Mazagon towards the Jamatkhana. In the first carriage were the present Chief and his uncle, H. H. Aga Jungee Shah; in the second carriage drove the other uncle, H H. Aga Akbar Shah, and Aga Moochool Shah; in the third carriage were other younger members of the Aga Khan family; and in the fourth carriage there were the agent (Mr. Tharoobhoy Topun) and Mookhi and Kameria of the Khoja Jamat, followed by all the leading members of the community. His Highness the present Aga and party were received at the Jamatkhana with great rejoicing by the mass of people assembled, and after taking their seats H. H. Aga Jungee Shah made a short speech to the congregation. This was couched in very touching terms, and affecting references were made to the past sad events; but when this was concluded came the rejoicings for the installation. The State dress was put on His Highness, and the young Prince was formally seated on the gadi. Then the usual religious ceremony was performed; he was declared duly installed on the musnad, and a chorus of congratulation was raised from all sides.

A FREE LIBRARY IN RANGOON.

MR. JOHN JARDINE has addressed the following letter to the Registrar of the Educational Syndicate of British Burmah:—

Sir,—The printed records of the Syndicate show that when I was in Burmah I offered to subscribe Rs. 1,000 for the purposes of educational endowments, and urged the Director of Public Instruction to head the movement. The Bishop of Rangoon had previously made an offer of a similar sum, on condition of Rs. 9,000 being subscribed; and the Rev. J. Marks, D.D., volunteered to collect a lakh of rupees, if the Director would sanction the proceeding.

Subsequently, during Mr. Bernard's absence on leave, the *locum tenens* denied the legal competency of the Syndicate to hold property; and as no strenuous endeavour was made to accept the above offers in the spirit in which they were made, I withdrew my own offer in a letter to the Syndicate.

I understand that since Mr. Bernard's return to the province the Educational Syndicate has received some sort of incorporation, and that the objection raised by Mr. Crosthwaite exists no longer. I assume that the books in the Bernard Free Library are the legal property of the Syndicate.

In the absence of any further movement to collect a fund for endowments, I beg to change the form of my original offer and to ask the Educational Syndicate to accept from its former President the gift of a Free Lending Library. If the Syndicate is really competent to hold property, I would request it to become absolute owner of the books.

While expending the sum of £314, on behalf of the Syndicate, in purchasing books in London for the Bernard Free Library, which is a reference library only, it has appeared to me that a demand will soon arise from teachers, students, and the general public to be permitted to take books home. But the value of the reference library is curtailed if the books are allowed to leave the premises. At the same time, there can be no doubt that free lending libraries are greatly appreciated in England, Scotland, America, and other countries. The Corporations of Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, and many other places have established them at the expense and with the consent of the ratepayers. I have been in correspondence with the chief librarian of Birmingham, and have studied the library reports, in order to ascertain the class of literature which is most suitable.

Assuming that the Educational Syndicate will do me the honour to accept my gift, I have begun to purchase books, and will ship them out to the address of the Registrar. Among others, I have selected Jardine's Naturalists' Library, Lardner's Cyclopædia, the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, many of Cassell's and Chambers' publications, a good deal of the best fiction, and many popular works on literature, history, science, and art. I intend to add the British poets and some of the best foreign literature, and hope the collection will amount to 600 or 700 volumes. My wish is that the public should have every facility to borrow the books without any payment, except perhaps a nominal fee, but under due regulations to prevent the books being lost, spoiled, or kept too long. The chief librarian of Birmingham has suggested in a lecture on Libraries that the use of a lending library may be extended by allowing the heads of schools to borrow a quantity of books and lend them out at discretion, being themselves responsible for safe-keeping. This suggestion seems valuable, as it appears that the readers are usually from the classes who have received school education. But while mentioning it I prefer to leave the making of regulations to the judgment of the Syndicate, as its members are in contact with the schools and the public, and as it manages all the examinations and deals with all the grants in aid.

I would like the books to be part of the Bernard Free Library, and available to persons who come there to read. I hope they may form a nucleus to which others will add more volumes.—I remain, yours faithfully,

JOHN JARDINE.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.—The reports received show a slight barometric fall in Orissa, part of Bengal, and the adjacent districts of the Central and N.-W. Provinces. The disturbance lying over Bengal yesterday stretched to Lower Bengal and to Allahabad. The weather is dry in the peninsula, rain being only reported at Cochin. Rain to-day:—Calcutta, 3 inches; Jubbulpore, 2 inches; Dacca, 1 inch; Rawal Pindi, Simla, Bareilly, Saugor Island, Nagpore, and Cochin, ½ inch. Previously:—Cawnpore, 2 inches; Jaunpore and Umballa, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	52	22	54	37	54	58	53	22
Aug. 30, Sunday	0	20						
" 31, Monday			0	20	0	20	0	0
Total	52	24	54	57	54	78	53	22
Corresponding date last year	53	98	63	20	60	07	59	71

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 2 p. m.
Polo on Maidan, 5-30 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Departure of English mail, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th:—Rohilla (s), from London. Yesterday: Nederland on Orange (s), from Sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Bussorah; C laba (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; Auretta (s), Karrachee; and Bhundara (s), Galle.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, at 6 (weather permitting):—

Polonaise	I'm Brautschmuck ..... Merzelorf.
Grand Selection	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Valse	Von Rhein Zur Donau. Bein.
Song	Message ..... Blumenthal.
Valse	Violonen ..... Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lady Armstrong, King's Cross, and Bengore Head entered, and the s. s. China left, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Rohilla entered it yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—William Walker, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A PILGRIM STEAMER PUT BACK.—The s.s. Netherland on Orange, which sailed from here on the 22nd ult. with pilgrims for Jeddah, returned yesterday morning, in consequence of her engines breaking down.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Ker, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Savile—*vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. King, Mr. Richards, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Wills. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Damodur Dewchund, residing at Champa lane, has reported to the police that while his infant daughter was playing by the roadside on Sunday she was robbed of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 190.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Manockjee Dorabjee was yesterday charged by Mr. Alfred Walker, abkari inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling spirituous liquors by retail at his house at Parell, without a license. He was fined Rs. 50.

THEFT.—Mahomed Ayoob, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a box containing brass chains from a shop at Duncan-road, on Sunday. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted a previous conviction for theft. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Bhawdin Allishah, aged 65 years. Deceased for the last fifteen years had been occasionally suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Sunday evening, while he was passing along Bhendy Bazaar-road, he suddenly dropped down in a faint, and died while being removed to hospital. The jury found that death had resulted from natural causes.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Kathleen Hamblin.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A H Farquharson	Mr Harrison
Maj M J Ramsay	Deputy Surg-Genl D A
Mr John Henriott	Campbell Fraser
Mr G Catchpole	Capt W J Robertson

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Robert Grenter.
FOR ADEN.—Mr Regro and servant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailing on 8th September.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Showell	Miss Jones
Mr and Mrs L P Pugh	Mr Jehangirjee Framjee
Revd W Jones	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G Hodgkinson	Mr F Hughawe
Capt Gartside Tipping	Maj J W Joseph

FOR VENICE.

Col G C Chesney	Mr C F Maccartie.

By the s.s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassale, to Marseilles, on 15th September.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child and ayah	Mrs Grant child and nurse
	Hon Justice J Scoble

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon Justice J F Norris and Miss Wilson	Dy Surgn-Genl T G Hewlett

FOR LONDON.—Mr D B Mayers.

By the s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, sailing on 25th September.

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman	Col H W Stockley

THE CHATTEN FUND.

WE have received the following subscriptions on behalf of the widow of R. H. Chatten, the guard who was killed in the late railway accident. We shall be glad to acknowledge any further subscriptions:—

	Rs.
Dinshaw M. Petit	10
Sorabji Framjee Patel	5
P. M. Mehta	5
A. McLaggan	5
Muncherjee N. Banajee	5
Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy	5
Byramjee N. Serval	5
Bomanjee D. Petit	5
S. N. Wadia	5
J. M. Cursetjee	5
H. M. Cama	5
D. J.	5
C. M.	10
	Rs. 75.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUGUST 31.

ACTION ON MONEY LENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Messrs. Tobin and Broughton, solicitors, sought to recover from Mr. M. Freyberger, described as an artist and a scene painter, the sum of Rs. 227-9-6, being the balance of a promissory note for Rs. 535 together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, executed by him in favour of Mr. William Watson on the 26th July, 1883. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not present in court. Since the passing of the promissory note Mr. Watson had assigned it over to the present plaintiffs. The defendant had made several part payments on account, leaving the balance sued upon. He was now in Baroda, keeping out of the way; and the plaintiffs had been unable to serve him with a summons. The debt was admitted. His honour passed a decree for the full amount claimed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 30.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 6 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·822
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=10	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind	SW, WSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	276
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during month	25·30
" Year	52·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th August, as compared with the statement of the 22nd August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 22. Rs.	Aug. 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,77,70	38,95,552
do. do. at Branches	17,12,022	19 92 371
Other Deposits	1,99,74,956	2,08,77,737
Post Bills	8,751	8,671
Cash Credits undrawn	10,17,706	11,11,395
	3,91,91,065	4,03,52,726
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,33,119	38,91,512
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,71,843	21,60,817
Loans, on Security of do.	26,78,683	27,88,244
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,110	1,796
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,45,25,846	1,33,26,484
Stamps	22,674	22,635
Dead Stock Rs. 5,75,643		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,10,643	3,10,643
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,08,730	15 62 444
Cash and Currency Notes	1,42,37,078	1,54,76,171
	3,91,91,065	4,03,52 726

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, and produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

SALE OF COTTON UNDER A GUARANTEE.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT delivered judgment to-day in the case of Ritchie, Steuart, and Company against Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 10,067, the amount of loss alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of the defendants' breach of their guarantee in the sale of good Dhollera cotton. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendants.

His lordship said.—This is a case of some commercial importance. The cotton in question was bought by Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Company for shipment to Liverpool on a guarantee that it would be up to a certain classification. The defendants, although the cotton when delivered in Liverpool was found to be below the guaranteed standard, repudiate all liability on certain technical grounds. The facts of the case are as follows:—The plaintiffs bought from the defendants in December, 1883, a large quantity of cotton for shipment to Liverpool in five different lots (900 bales in all) on an identical guarantee or warranty that the cotton should in Liverpool satisfy the standard of "good" with a "fully good fair" clause. Such a contract was explained to mean that if the cotton is not up to "good" but is up to "fully good fair," then the cotton must be taken with an allowance by the purchaser; but if it is not up to "fully good fair" then it can be rejected altogether. The evidence showed that this was the meaning of the terms as used by the parties. The letter of guarantee also states that any loss caused by delivery of inferior cotton would be refunded by the defendants, and that all disputes were to be settled by arbitration as usual in Liverpool. In this case all the cotton was submitted for arbitration, and none of the three shipments reached the standard "good." Only in one shipment (200 bales ex Sipeke Hall) did it reach "fully good fair." The rest was therefore rejected, sold at defendant's risk, and this suit was brought for breach of warranty. A commission was subsequently sent to Liverpool in which defendant joined. The bad quality was there fully proved not only by the awards of the arbitrators but also by their oral evidence. The defendants, therefore, on the merits are clearly in the wrong. They sold cotton on a warranty, a breach of the warranty is proved, and the plaintiffs are entitled to sue for damages. But defendant has raised a technical defence. Mr. Jardine has put forward this defence with great skill, and I must examine it in detail. The first defence was that as the plaintiff's or rather Mr. Duglas the only resident plaintiff had inspection through his cotton selector of this cotton in Bombay he took it subject to the *caveat emptor* rule, but it was admitted by defendants that this examination was not for the purpose of taking samples, and this defence was practically abandoned. The second defence was that the only guarantee binding on the plaintiffs lay in the contract note and not in the more formal guarantee letter which was given subsequently without consideration. All the evidence, including that given by the defendant himself, however, shows that the subsequent guarantee letter was intended by the parties to be part of their original contract, and was in the minds of the parties at the time of the making of the informal sale note. The two documents together make the complete contract. The third defence was more plausible. The defendant contended that although all disputes were to be settled by arbitration as is usual in Liverpool, still the arbitrations actually held did not bind the defendants as they had no notice of them, were not represented at them, and never ratified them. Under the circumstances it would be binding in the absence of ratification is a difficult question, which I need not decide as I have no doubt the defendants did ratify them. He acquiesced in them by words at the interview described by Mr. Douglas and referred to in his letter to Mr. Smith on February 1, and in that of Mr. Mowat to Mr. Smith on the 15th February. He ratified them by (1) his conduct in asking for an appeal, (2) in placing a margin on re-sale, (3) by saying that he left the matter in the plaintiff's hands, (4) above all by his appearing at the commission and allowing all the awards to go in as evidence without a particle of evidence to prove them wrong. The only testimony to the contrary was his own, and it had no weight when compared to that offered on behalf of Mr. Douglas, whose own evidence was given with candour and fairness, and who was corroborated by other persons and by the facts of the case. This case, therefore, narrows itself into a question of damages. The ordinary rule of damages in the case of the delivery of goods inferior to warranty is the difference between the contract price and the market price on the day of rejection. But in the present case the parties fixed their own rule of damages. "We do undertake," say the defendants, "to refund to you any loss which may arise in consequence of the inferiority of the said cotton." I have now to ascertain what that loss was as regards the rejected cotton the course of the transactions may be thus kept in continuously described. A sells cotton to B in Bombay at say, 4¾d. a lb. B sells to C in Liverpool at 4¾d. The cotton is rejected by C as below the guaranteed standard and arbitrators confirm rejection. B instead of gaining ¼d. on his bargain with C had to pay C the difference between 4¾d. and the market value 5d. plus a penalty ¼d. B then re-sells cotton in open market and it realised, say 4½d., which is ½ less than the price which he paid to A in Bombay. Now what is the loss occasioned to B in such a transaction? What amount will place him in the same situation as if the contract has been performed? B clearly has lost first ¼d. and an ¼d. paid to C; 2ndly, ½d. gain on the cotton at the price C would have paid and which B would have received if proper cotton had been delivered; thirdly, ¼d. overpaid to A in Bombay. The case of sellers also includes all charges and expenses directly occasioned by the breach of contract. Now, Mr. Smith's evidence at p. 8 of the commission, and the other evidence of the commission show that his course was followed in all the cases of the rejected cotton. It is really the difference between the market price of good cotton and the actual value of the cotton delivered, arrived at in a somewhat round about way, plus the actual expenses caused and plus a penalty paid to the sub-purchaser. Mr. Jardine argued that this penalty even when paid could not be claimed back from the defendants. But defendant in his letter of guarantee agrees to "refund any loss which may arise in consequence of the inferiority of the said cotton," and he further agrees that "any dispute must be settled by arbitration, as usual in Liverpool." He also admitted, in his evidence, that he was aware of these penalties and of the mode of arbitration in Liverpool. I think, therefore, the fact of a penalty being the consequence of a breach the contract was known to the parties at the time they conofacted. It was a direct and not too consequential it loss, and it is a proper item in the damages when it was actually paid. I think therefore as regards the cotton re-invoices back in Liverpool the claim made is correct in amount. This disposes of 500 out of the 900 bales. As regards the 200 bales which were not rejected, Mr. Smith, p. 10, Commission, says that an allowance of 5-16d. was given by the arbitrators which was deducted from the sale price 4 15-32d. agreed to be paid by sub-purchasers. The amount claimed consists of that allowance, and the necessary charges, and I think it is perfectly right. As regards the 200 bales not re-sold at arrival, Mr. Smith says, p. 15, "that they found the cotton not good," that they submitted it to arbitration, and it was found

bearance and courtesy extended to me by my political opponents.—Faithfully yours,

CHARLES W. DILKE.

THE *World* has a letter on the subject over the signature of "Uriah the Hit-out." Sir Charles Dilke, the writer says, denies the accusation, and invites "the Council of the Borough of Chelsea Liberal Association" to inquire into the matter. In the name of common sense, my dear Atlas, why? What has the Chelsea Liberal Association to do with the private affairs of its nominee? Why is Sir Charles Dilke to unbosom himself, even though it be merely to proclaim his innocence, to the shopkeepers of Sloane Street or the plutocracy of Pont Street? And suppose the accusation were true, and the petitioner had right on his side, it was not in his political capacity that Sir Charles Dilke went astray, and surely he owes no explanation to his political supporters. If this is to be taken as a precedent by all the members of Parliament, noble lords, and right honourable gentlemen, in and out of office, who love their neighbours' wives, what scenes of confession and, let us hope, absolution we shall hear of before the General Election! Is the explanation necessary because of the immaculate condition of Chelsea? If my memory serves me, a good many years ago I myself, in company with Shallow, Esq., J. P., and Sir J. Falstaff, Kt., heard the chimes at midnight within the boundaries of that borough; and quite recently, if I mistake not, the venerable lady whose cause was so admirably advocated by Mr. Montagu William, and on the conclusion of whose case Mr. Edlin, Q. C., took his long deferred leave of absence, was proved to be a denizen of the parish! The truth is, my dear Atlas, the Conservatives manage these affairs infinitely better than the Radicals. The grand old "Dooks," the sporting Earls, the lively Barts, do just as they like, hang about the Nudity stage-door, or drive Tottie Pintpot openly in their buggy, or "maul" each other over an actress's portrait in the public Park, and if remonstrated with, tell the world to go hang and mind its own business. Whereas your Radical, with the terror of Blogg the butcher, and Squitlitt the chemist, and Gridge the Independent bookseller, all influential members of the "Council of the Liberal Association," before his eyes, goes whining about, protesting his innocence, and inviting the inspection of those eminent creatures. Such want of self-respect cannot, I should think, be agreeable to the co-respondent's chosen counsel, Sir Henry James, who has never been "short" of that commodity. So long as the "Radical statesman" remained anonymous, the Tories were undisguisedly hopeful that the *malfaisant* would prove to be Mr. Chamberlain. But our Joseph has kept up the character of his great namesake, and still wears his orchid proudly in the button-hole of his recaptured garment.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A SHIPWRECK.

THE captain of the Dilsberg, screw steamer, bound from Madras for Boston, reports to Lloyd's agency as follows:—"On Tuesday, July 14, off Bonah, picked up Mr. Owens, chief officer of the steam-ship Willingale, of London, also two sailors and one fireman, in a small Arab dhow. Mr. Owens reports that his vessel was wrecked on June 21, about 2 a.m., on the coast about four miles south of Cape Guardafui. A boat was launched and three men and the second officer tried to get communication with the shore; but the boat was stove in the launching. They managed to get nearly on shore with her when the heavy breakers capsized her, and one seaman was drowned, the other two men and the second officer getting safely on shore. At daylight in the morning four Arabs swam off to the ship and were asked to take a line on shore as the other boats were all smashed up by the sea making a clean breach over the ship and bursting in the hatches. But they refused to do so, wanting money, which of course, under the circumstances, could not be given. They then jumped overboard and swam away; one of the sailors, a Maltese, followed them and got safely on shore. About nine a.m. the vessel broke in two between the engine room and No. 3 hatch, and soon afterwards the after end was all broken up. Some of the crew being aft, secured some hatches and pieces of wreckage and tried to get on shore with them, but only a few succeeded. The captain, having a lifebuoy, nearly succeeded in reaching the beach, but was carried away by the backwash, and the natives who were outside of him, engaged in picking up the wreckage, refused to lend him any assistance. The chief officer, one fireman, carpenter, and boatswain, who were still on the fore part of the vessel, saw him drifting across the bows of the vessel, but were unable to lend him any assistance, and he was unfortunately drowned. The carpenter, boatswain, fireman, and lastly the chief officer then took to the water, securing what pieces of wreckage were about to help them in floating ashore. The chief officer saw the boatswain and fireman sinking close to the ship, and they never rose again. The carpenter having a lifebuoy drifted a considerable distance ahead of the vessel, and after being about half an hour in the water, was cast on shore. The chief officer, being unable to swim, seized a piece of the hatch jumped overboard and was washed ashore in a very short time. When he recovered and mustered the crew together, he found out of twenty-four men twelve were missing, including the captain steward, cook boatswain, second engineer, donkeyman, four firemen, one sailor, and a body. The second engineer, Mr. Grieg belonged to Dundee, and shipped in the vessel there last December."

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN AMERICA.

FROM San Francisco it is reported that the following is Maxwell's story of the Preller mystery, confessed to a detective before leaving that city:—"Mr. Preller and I were old friends, and came to Boston from Liverpool in the same steamer. We were constant companions, and made arrangements to meet at St. Louis, and there carry out a scheme which Mr. Preller devised for getting an insurance on our own lives. We met there and executed the plan. Mr. Preller left St. Louis alive and well the same day that I started west. That was not his body found in the trunk. When the case comes on for trial I shall show where the body was procured, at what hour it was brought to the hotel, which was in broad daylight, and all the details of the plot. Everything was arranged to give colour to the theory of a sudden murder and hasty flight. My design was to reach Australia before the body was discovered, where it would have been easy to bury my identity till the affair was forgotten. I trusted Mr. Preller completely, and was his assistant in the plot, though not knowing how large the insurance was. I only know it was a big sum. I gave help solely because he was an old friend. Where Mr. Preller is, or what arrangements I have for communicating with him, it is out of the question to tell now, but all the facts, as I have given them, will be proved at the trial."—It is thought, adds the *Daily News*, that this will be Maxwell's defence, but it is considered that there is small likelihood he will be able to substantiate this allegation. The story is received with universal incredulity. When Maxwell reaches St. Louis he will probably be committed to gaol, to await the action of the grand jury in October. He will undoubtedly be indicted for murder, and be tried immediately, unless arrangements are effected, which no doubt his friends will be prepared, his counsel takes advantage of all the legal delays possible, and in this way he may be able to keep the case from trial for a year or so. The evidence as to the identity of Mr. Preller is complete, but the body may be used in the trial, as it was embalmed. A cousin of Mr. Preller, living in New York, will be present to identify it, and it is possible that his brother from London will attend.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 14.)

Admiralty, 11th August, 1885.

Actg Chief Engr W J Harding has been confirmed as Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt and Brev Major A J Hill to be Major, vice Anson, retired.

Admiralty, 12th August, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876—Comdr E M Dayrell, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Comdr, has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 27th Nov, 1878—Engr J Parry has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 13th August, 1885.

Engr S J Robins has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Staff Comdr J E Scudamore has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 14.)

India Office, 14th August, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions of the Officers of the S C and Ind Mily Forces made by the Govts in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Cols—Majors J Waterhouse, B E Gowan, Major and Brevt Lieut-Col H E Ryves, Majors G Hay and J R Wilmer.

To be Major—Capt R A Swetenham.

Lieuts to be Capts—C Herbert, A Adye, H H Ozzard, G A Collins, J A H Pollock, C G M Fasken, L S Peyton, A G Ternan, W H Jameson, and T S M Woolley.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major C T M Higginson.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col V W Tregear, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A Fitzgerald, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H S Marshall.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major T R Byng.

To be Capts—Lieut J H Jones and Lieut E E MacMahon.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major C R Bradstreet, Major R E Cox, and Major R T Chapman.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surg—Surg Major W Farquhar, MD.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major J H L Greenfield, Major G E Hancock, and Major J L Fagan.

To be Majors.—Capt J Humfrey and Capt F Forjett.

To be Capts—Lieut A W L Bayly, Lieut L G Blackham, and Lieut W C Aslett.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col W Rowlandson, Mad Infy. Lieut-Col C B Euan-Smith, Mad Infy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain J. W. Read, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steam-ship Tantallon, 1,310 tons, Captain Fartridge, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Bhundara, 2,100 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain J. A. W. May, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,479 tons, Captain Stone, sails to-day for London via Kurrachee and Canal with a general cargo and Sergeant Williams and 2 deck passengers for Aden.

THE steam-ship Nederland en Orange, 1,514 tons, Captain J. Gallishen, which sailed for Jedda on the 22nd August with 900 pilgrims, put back from sea on the 27th August on account of her condenser being broken.

THE steam-ship Inch Longa, 1,997 tons, Captain J. R. Anthony, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Tyne (2nd August), brought a cargo of 3,200 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, sailing on 1st September:—For Genoa—Major J. O. Gaze, Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Mr. G. B. Addison, Rev. J. L. Hauser, Mrs. F. del Tucker, A. E. the Burmese Ambassador, two Secretaries and 13 followers, Lieut. G. L. Mellins, Mr. E. C. Schrottky, Mr. C. W. Prosser, Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, and Mr. S. N. Fernandez. For Port Said—Mrs. Edmund Haydu and 4 deck passengers. For Suez—Col. J. H. M. Barnett and 1 deck passenger. For Aden—8 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Rohilla (s)	Barrett	London, Aug. 5.
	Naderland en Orange (s)	Gallishen ...	Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bussorah.
	Colaba (s)	May	Rangoon, &c.
	Auretta (s).....	Read	Kurrachee.
	Bhundara (s).....	Britten.....	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kangra, Stone, for Kurrachee.
" China, Dodero, for Genoa, etc.
" Tantallon, Partridge, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Ship Victorine, for Chittagong.

Steamer Abyssinia, for Port Natal, etc.
" Clan Buchanan, for Liverpool and Perim.
" Culna, for Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—7 packages glassware (lamps), F Bharmull; 150 cases oilmanstores and 19 cases medicine, &c., Essoofally Sumsoodin; 13 casks brass wire, V Manchund; 3 cases German silver sheets, Wallace and Co; 35 cases gin, Pestonji Cawasji Shroff; 12 casks champagne and 1 case whisky, G Groom and Co.

Henzada s—2 cases medicine other sorts, Thackersey Bhanji; 11 packages writing paper, Vullibhoy Hoptoolabhoy; 10 bales old newspaper, Byramji Shapoorji; 5 cases matches, Latham and Co; 200 drums linseed oil, Abdul Hussen Abdulbhoy; 3 packages glassware, G Poonji; 100 drums linseed oil, T Farjoolabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, Abdul Cader Ahmed Hoossen; 3 cases salt, 4 cases cheese, and 4 cases ham, Mackinnon Mackenzie.

Teheran s—20 packages medicine other sorts, B Cullianji; 90 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikh dam; 5 cases stationery, Hassonally Abdoolally; 2 cases champagne, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Verona s—29 cases portwine, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lord Lansdowne s—4 hogsheads portwine, Bhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 400 boxes patent bricks, Lyon and Co; 105 packages hardware, Pelly and Co; 1,000 Nos tricks, M Mody and Co.

Clan Cameron s—7,132 fire bricks and 16 packages hemp rope, M M Mody and Co.

Victory s—50 kegs nails, Abdul Hussen Moolla Peerbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—50 cases whisky, John M Heyn.

City of Carthage s—50 cases whisky, John M Heyn.

City of Khios s—3 cases whisky, Atmaram Rangildass.

Victory s—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cathay s—one case metal watches, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—one hogshead white wine, G Sorabjee.

City of Carthage s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—40 cases claret and 10 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron (s)—52 bales wool, K. Khoosal; 60 bales wool, M Bhimjee; 55 bales wool, N Thacur dass; 61 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, K Veerbhan.

Bengore Head (s)—9,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 102 cwts wheat, J. Purshotum; 18,900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 100 cwts dhail, A Bi sche k and Co.; 970 cwts bone meals, H Cassim; 500 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwat.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior (s)—271 cwts ivory, G Cossai; 33 cwts ivory, A R Khan Mahomed; 11 cwts ivory, Purshotum Khoosal; 6¼ cwts ivory, N Goolam Hoossen; 7¼ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy; 3 cwts ivory, Saruji Darwish; 18 cwts ivory, Yoosuf Moosa; 3 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 26,800). The National Bank of India.

Highfield (s)—9,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.; 1,050 cwts wheat D Luckmidass; 525 cwts poppyseed, Bahoobhoy Cunkal; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.; 45 cwts gum, D Vussanji, 14 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jamail; 10 bales hides, Peerjeejee Eduljee; 4 bales skins, G Mahomed.

FOR DEMERARA.

Hereford (s)—2,0001 0wts linseed, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HULL.

Badsworth s—408 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,242 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

L Lansdowne s—9,003 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11,989 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Victory s—1¼ cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 210 cwts horns, George Lee rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 210 cwts horns, Toussaint and Bonhomme chart and Co; 12 cwts horns, Toussaint Bonhomme.

FOR ANTWERP.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Pelly and Co; 300 cwts linseed and 300 cwts ground seed, G Bharmull.

FOR GENOA.

Kings Cross s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 5 bales cotton, Toussaint and Bontillier; 10 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

King's Cross s—8 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier; 900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4 bales hides, M C M Nusree; 1,000 cwts mowra seed, V. Lallji; 15 cwts horns, M Rahimbhoy; 275 cwts turmeric, Punnett and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior s—85 lbs raw silk, Ludha Dewjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.

Dumphrey, Capt, Bl 1st Conght Rangers, on leave, from England.

Gaye, Major, Bl. 1st Bor, on leave, from Agra.

AUGUST 29.

Dyas, Lt., Md., 2nd Hampshire, on duty, from Suakin.

AUGUST 30.

Money, Major, Bl. 1st Ox Lt. Inf., on duty, from Quetta.

White, Brig-Genl., Md. Staff, on duty, from England.

Rogers, Surg., Bl., Med. Staff, on duty, from England.

Ommanney, Lt.-Col., Bl., R. A., on duty, from England.

Nicholls, Major, Bl., 32nd Pioneers, on leave.

AUGUST 31.

Poingdestre, Lt., Bl., 2nd Punj. Inf., to appear before a S. Board, from Allahabad.

Brooks, Lt., Bay., 7th Dra Gds, on leave, from Mhow.

Fraser, Dy-Surg. Gl., Boy., M. S., on leave, from Poona.

Stevens, Col., Md. 3rd Lt. Cav., on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Collins, Lt., Bay. 2nd N. Stafford Regt, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 31.

Bevan, Capt., Md., R. A., on leave, to Khandalla.

Rogers, Surg. Bl., M. Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 31.

The range at Colaba being required by the East Yorkshire Regiment on Wednesday next, the 2nd inst., and on Saturday the 5th inst., it will not be available for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on these days.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Thursday next, the 3rd, at 8 p. m., instead of Wednesday at 9 p. m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Intending competitors at the Poona Meeting are reminded that all entries should be sent to Headquarters not later than the 10th Sept. The entrance fees should be forwarded at the same time.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Friday next, the 4th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	54 0	29 0
Ju es Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra.....	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	15 0	9 0
Deid-sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg.....	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior.....	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay.....	21 0	...
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone.....	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.....	4 8	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout.....	..	5 4
Bavarian Beer.....	6 0	4 0
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks.....	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1.....	37 0	...
Do. No. 2.....	33 0	...
Hennessy s "	30 0	...
Do. "	33 0	...
Do. "	36 0	...
Barton's " (Peg Brandy).....	22 0	...
Do. " (Still flavoured).....	30 0	...
Do. " (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old"	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old"	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bann Whiskey (Irish).....	21 0	...
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Scotch (Andrew Usher's).....	21 0	...
Fine old Sc tch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid.....	21 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality.....	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine..... "	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	5 0	...
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	...
Cognac de Noyrac ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "		1 12
Kantar Magen Bitters..... "	1 8	..
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., ON SALE

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	Rs. 50 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 54 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 41 0	..
Dry Elite	" 46 0	.. 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 36 0	.. 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AIX CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 40 0 .. ..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PAUSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidsheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	.. ..
Hochheimer Berg.....	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	.. ..

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblümchen	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Niersteimer	" ..	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 18 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharfeberger	" 28 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

HOCK WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. HALBESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	..
Chateau La Rose	" 23 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc.....	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barrere	" 16 0	...

From J. KOEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	" 15 0	.. 17

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy ...	Rs. 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" ..	..
M. & Spann	" 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	" 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay.....	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	" 19 0	...
Thistle Blend	" 24 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ..... Rs.	6 4 Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer..... "	5 12 " 3 12
Export Beer..... "	6 4 " ..
Flower & Son's Ale..... "	4 12 " 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..... "	5 12 ..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints.....	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles	" 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Rummuel ..... Rs.	28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth ..... "	17 0	...
Do. do Superior..... "	19 0	...
Do. do Finest..... "	20 0	...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		" ..

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest.....	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked.....	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins.....	from 30—50 per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ..... Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage) ..... "	1 6	" ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)..... "	1 6	" ..
Asparagus ..... "	2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut..... "	1 4	" 0 12
Cellery ..... "	0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter ..... "	0 15	" 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... "	1 4	" 0 12
Red do. do. "	1 2	" 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ..... Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery ..... "	...	" 0 12
French Beans ..... "	...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans ..... "	...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages ..... "	...	" 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... "	...	" 1 0
Small Sausages ..... "	...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup ..... "	...	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions ex cepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Bombay, 21st August 1885.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

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and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

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Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of the e machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who have been long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the influence of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it

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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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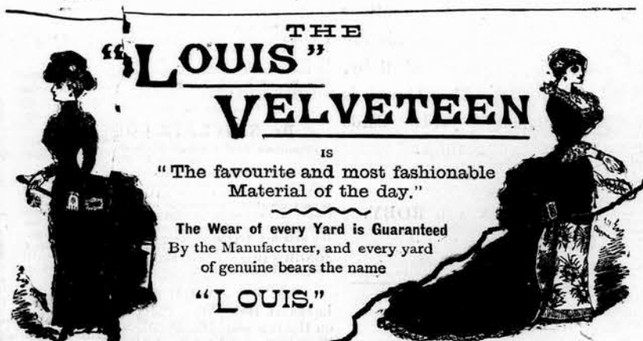
IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."



The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, whilst the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand intermin able and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

"ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRÉ & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,

9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.
LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUHEE LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS—JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & CO.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such ted praise and distinguished recognition.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 5 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES.

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.

HORSES examined as to their soundness.

HORSES bought and sold on Commission.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission sale.

HORSES broken to saddle and harness.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 2,00,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the Profession as a POWERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; RICKETS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to be Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

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Post Free.

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GIN AND HOLLANDS.

TRADE MARK.
Dry Unsweetened Gin
MATURED BY
Treacher & Comp.y
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla
AND
Poona.

Per doz., Rs. 18 Cash.

This Gin is imported direct from one of the most noted English Distilleries, and can be confidently recommended as a perfectly pure Spirit, entirely free from all deleterious substances.

	Per doz. Cash.	
Treacher's "Superior" Old Hollands	Rs.	16 0
De Kuyper's Holland's Geneva (15 bottles in case)...	,,	27 0
Treacher's London Old Tom	,,	17 0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin	,,	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

SOLE BOTTLE WHISKY
FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S A-1 HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
See Analysis on each Bottle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"This Whisky is gaining a great reputation in India and the Colonies, competing with the higher class Brands of French Brandy. This brand is certainly *one of the highest* of the Scotch Whiskies; it is of a fine mellow flavour, possessing high dietectic properties, and perfectly free from fusel oil. For *Invalids*, and those who like more than one glass of toddy we strongly recommend them to drink a spirit that does not give symptoms produced by fusel oil poisoning."—Vide *Civilian*.

"Is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting."—Vide *Sportsman*.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

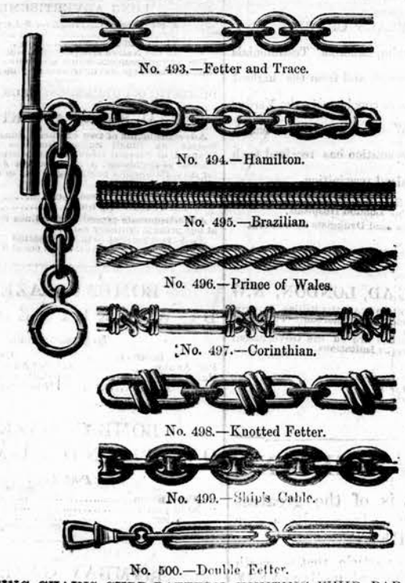
Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. & Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA. (*Next door to National Bank*). SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS.—GOLD AND SILVER.



Gold, Rs. 105.	No. 493.—Fetter and Trace.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 82.	No. 494.—Hamilton.	Silver, Rs. 13
Gold, Rs. 115.	No. 495.—Brazilian.	Silver, Rs. 15.
Gold, Rs. 75.	No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 135.	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Silver, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 100.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 11.
Gold, Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Silver, Rs. 20.
Gold, Rs. 100	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 12.

SILVER SPORTING CHAINS CURB PATTERN HUNTING WHIP BAR, WITH BIT, OR DOUBLE HORSE SHOE, BETWEEN LINKS.
Rs. 12 to 14 each.
A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains, in stock to select from.
LADY'S GOLD ALBERTS WITH TASSEL,
Rs. 53, 59, 60, 65, 86, and 113.
GOLD AND PLATINUM, DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS, OF NEAT PATTERN SUITABLE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN.
Rs. 117 to 270.

14th August, 1885.

CHRONOMETER, CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

We beg to present A VIEW OF ONE BRANCH OF OUR WORKSHOP, to which we give OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION. Our resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we are therefore enabled to execute any orders that we may be favoured with, AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AND CHEAPLY as any firm in India, and rely upon the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in some of the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Clock-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

ALL WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., sent to us for Repair are carefully inspected and approved by the Manager before being returned to the Sender.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS, when forwarding Watches for Repair, should state in their Letter of Advice the Number of the Watch and the Maker's Name, as well as enclosing a slip to this effect in the parcel at the same time.

Illustrated Price Lists of Watches, Post-free.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

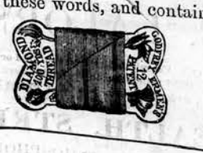
DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES, IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE undersigned, of Manchester, England, having heard, that fraudulent imitations of their Sewing Thread on Cards are being offered for sale in Bombay and elsewhere, they hereby give notice, that persons participating in such fraud, will be prosecuted, such fraudulent imitations are found to contain short measure. Ermen and Roby's genuine Cards are as shewn below. In the middle under the thread is "Ermen and Roby, Manchester," and at the corners of the Card are flowers. The Thread is always of the full length stated, viz., either 100 yards or 50 yards. Cards without these words, and containing short measure are not genuine.



ERMEN AND ROBY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON
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